NORTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY
COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN

DECEMBER 2010

Presented By:

Snohomish County Water Utility Coordinating Committee

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND TERMS

The following definitions are applicable to interpretation of the CWSP. Additional definitions may be found in Chapter 246-290 WAC, "Group A Public Water Supplies" effective January 4, 2010, Department of Health, Olympia, WA 98504.

ACRONYMS:

APWA	The American Public Works Association.
AWWA	The American Water Works Association.
ccf	One hundred cubic feet.
cfs	Cubic feet per second.
CIP	Capital Improvement Program.
CWSP	Coordinated Water System Plan (Chapter 70.116 RCW).
CWSSA	Critical Water Supply Service Area (Chapter 70.116 RCW and Chapter 248-56 WAC).
DOH	Department of Health, State of Washington.
DOT/APWA	Combined standards for public works construction practices of the Washington Department of Transportation and the American Public Works Association, 1984 Edition.
Ecology	Department of Ecology, State of Washington.
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency.
gpcd	Gallons per capita per day.
gpd	Gallons per day.
gpm	Gallons per minute.
GWMP	Ground-water Management Plan.
MGD	Millions of gallons per day
PDS	Snohomish County Planning and Development Services
PSRC	Puget Sound Regional Council.
RCW	Revised Code of Washington.

SSMA	Satellite System Management Agency. A person or entity that is prequalified in the CWSP, to own or operate public water systems in Snohomish County without the necessity for physical connection between the systems.
SSMP	Satellite System Management Program. A program established to provide for technical, contract, and other services to meet management needs for satellite systems.
ULID	Utility Local Improvement District.
USGS	United States Geological Survey.
USRP	Utility Service Review Procedure. An administrative procedure established under local agency jurisdiction to identify the water purveyor best able to serve an area where new public water service is requested. (See Designated Purveyor).
WAC	Washington Administrative Code.
WRIA	Water Resource Inventory Area.
WUCC	North Snohomish County Water Utility Coordinating Committee.

Terms:

Types of Public Water Systems	Public water systems are generally classified into two categories as follows: Group A: serving 15 or more connections or 25 or more people per day for 60 or more days per year. Group B: serving less than 15 connections (but more than one single family residence) and less than 25 people for 60 days or more per year, or less than 15 connections and any number of people for less than 60 days per year. Group A systems are divided into a series of subgroups as diagrammed in Table 1 at the end of this section. A full description of the classes and systems is contained in WAC 246-290-010.
Designated Purveyor or Designated Utility	A water purveyor (utility) identified to provide water service to a given area. The designated purveyor, willing to provide the service in a timely and reasonable manner, is assigned an exclusive right to provide public water service to the area and is required to include the area within its approved Water System Plan.

Expanding Public Water Systems	A public water system installing additions, extensions, changes, or alterations to their existing source, transmission, storage, or distribution facilities which will enable the system to increase in size its existing service area and/or its number of approved connections. Exceptions: a system which connects new, approved, individual retail or direct service connections onto an existing distribution system within an existing service area; or a distribution system extension in an existing service area identified in a current and approved water system plan or project report.
Fire Flow	The rate of water delivery needed for the sole purpose of fighting fires. The fire flow volume shall be in addition to the requirements of the water system for domestic demand and a 20 psi residual pressure should be maintained throughout the system under combined maximum demand flow conditions.
Franchise Area	Non-exclusive area in which a utility is permitted by the County to extend facilities in public' rights-of-way. A franchise area is not equivalent to a service area.
CWSP Service Area Agreement	An agreement signed by water utilities which identifies the service area for which the utility has retail water service responsibility.
5 Intertie	A physical connection between individual water systems which allows water supply to be transferred in one or both directions. An intertie can be established as a primary source, secondary or peaking supply, or emergency supply. Ordinarily, the use of an intertie is governed by a written agreement or contract between the utilities. A modification to water rights issued by Ecology may also be required.
Land Use Designation	The land use(s) allowed in a geographical area by right or permit as provided in the Snohomish County GMA Comprehensive Plan, adopted under the Growth Management Act. The land use designation in the comprehensive plan informs the zoning designation for the area.
Level of Service	Operational features such as pressure, flow, reliability, etc., provided to the customer by the water system.
New Construction	Any addition of supply, transmission, distribution or storage facilities, either in a new water system or an expanding water system, which provides a capability to service additional dwelling units or other buildings.
Public Water System	Any water supply system intended or used for human consumption or other domestic uses, including source, treatment, storage, transmission, and distribution facilities where water is furnished to any community or group of individuals, or is made available to the public for human consumption or domestic use, but excluding all water supply systems serving one single

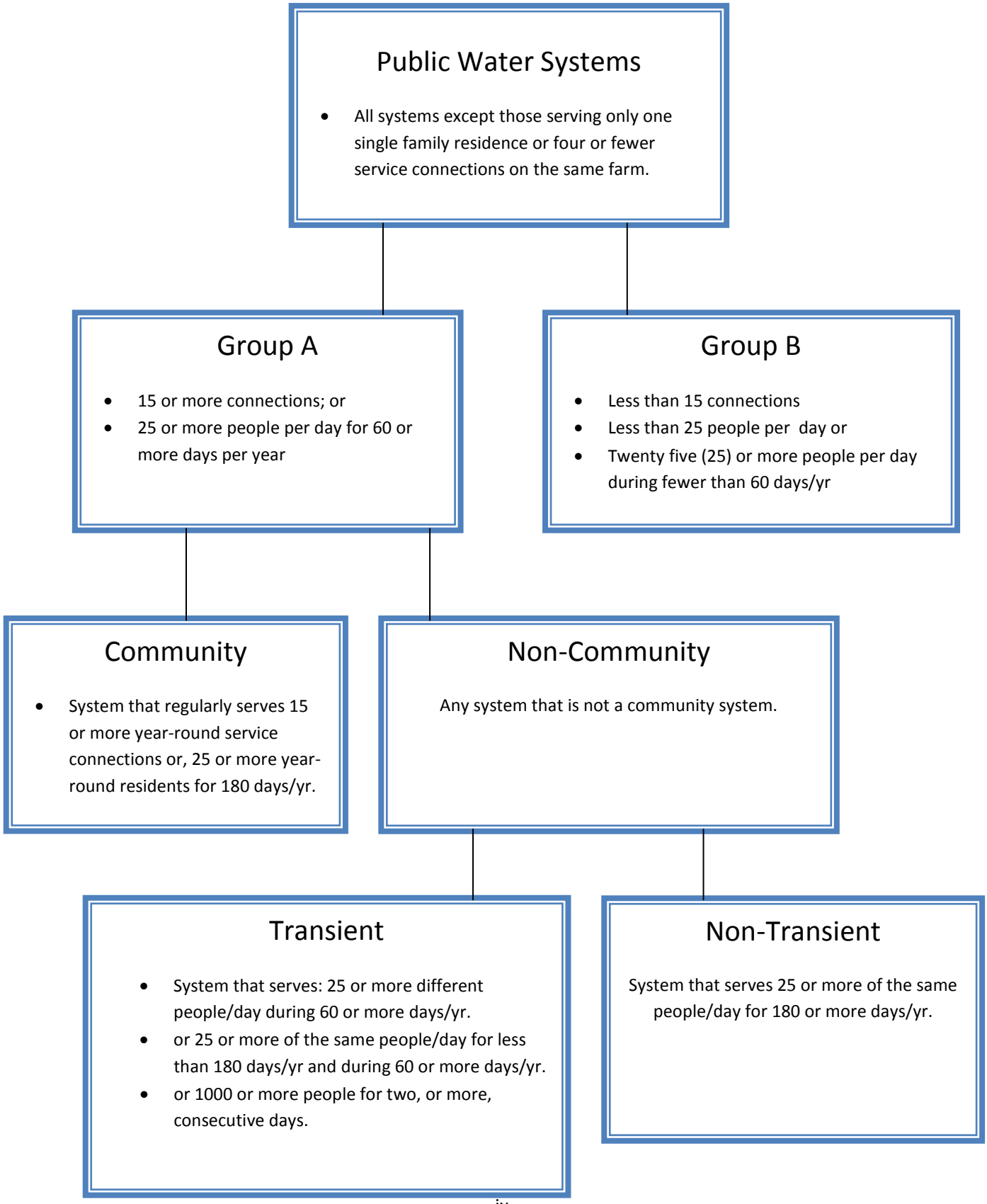
family residence. Water systems meeting all of the following requirements are not included:

1. Purchase their entire supply of water from another public water system;
2. Do not treat the water (other than softening or corrosion control); and,
3. Do not sell water. Businesses or systems merely storing and distributing water provided by others are exempt unless that system sells water as a separate item or bills separately for the water provided.

Remote System	A public water system, located within the designated service area of a utility that is detached/distant from the primary facilities of the utility. A remote system has its own source of supply, pending connection to the utility primary source and distribution facilities.
Satellite System	A public water system located within that portion of the Critical Water Supply Service Area not designated as a contiguous service area for any existing utility. Multiple satellite systems may be owned and/or operated by a single utility without necessity of physical connection between systems.
Service Area	A geographical area assigned to a water purveyor for the purpose of providing both current and future public water service. Boundaries are defined by agreements among adjacent utilities and are recorded on a set of maps on file with Snohomish County. Water service provided within designated service areas must be consistent with local land use plans.
Service Area Agreement	An agreement signed by water utilities which identifies the service area for which the utility has retail water service responsibility.
Service Connection	A physical connection through which water may be delivered to a customer for discretionary use. All such connections, whether currently in use or not, shall be considered as a service connection unless otherwise indicated. The service connection defines the limit of the water utility's responsibility for system design and operation unless otherwise provided for in the water utility's condition of service policies. Utility customers such as mobile home parks, planned unit developments, condominiums, apartment buildings, industrial/commercial sites, or other similar complexes are generally considered exterior to the water system. In such cases, the purveyor shall be required to meet design standards for water systems up to the point of service to the customer; and beyond that point, the applicable plumbing and building codes, fire codes, County health regulations, and local ordinances are deemed to be sufficient to protect the public health and to ensure adequate water service. These

	customers are not themselves considered herein as water purveyors unless specifically designated as such by DOH.
Water System Plan	A written plan prepared for a particular water system and service area which identifies a schedule of needed improvements, a financial program, and an operations program. A water system which is expanding within a designated service area may be required to include other elements in its plan. Details of Water System Plan requirements can be found in WAC 246-290-100.

Table 1: Organization of Public Water Systems



SECTION I

SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

The 2010 update to the North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) is guided by Washington State guidelines for coordinated planning under the Public Water System Coordination Act (Chapter 70.116 RCW and Chapter 246-293 WAC). The CWSP coordinates public water provision between public water purveyors, the Snohomish Health District, and Snohomish County to meet the public drinking water supply needs of the area consistent with documented public policy. This CWSP update was prepared by the Snohomish County Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC), with representatives from Snohomish County, Snohomish County PUD, the Snohomish Health District, the area water utilities, and the State Department of Health (DOH).

The CWSP provides a process and strategy for the existing water utilities to define their role in a program to meet the adopted land use and projected growth strategy of the area. The regional water supply, transmission, and storage plan represents the collective views of the WUCC and integrates the documented views of other State and local governments.

The following summarizes the primary components of the CWSP.

2. SUMMARY

A. Management Area

The CWSP specifically provides plans for the provision of public water supply in the North Snohomish County area – also known as the Critical Water Supply Service Area – as defined on Figure I-1. The area is divided into designated utility service areas and a satellite system management area. The CWSP and the Public Water System Coordination Act assign responsibility for planning, designing, financing, constructing, and operating all public water systems (two or more homes) in the designated areas.

B. Supply Area

The source of supply for the CWSP and the management area is a combination of the city of Everett's Supply, groundwater, and selected existing supplies already developed.

C. Supply Area - Interties

Interties between existing water utilities will allow conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, emergency supply, and wholesale delivery of supply in accordance with the CWSP.

D. Water Supply and Land Use

The CWSP has incorporated the land use and projected development program of the portion of the county and the cities included within the city of Everett's existing and new retail and wholesale service areas.

E. Designated Service Area

The designated water service areas represent the geographical area where the identified utility has accepted responsibility to provide a "safe and adequate" water supply in a "timely and reasonable manner." The appeals process of this CWSP is the process that will be used to confirm this responsibility. No new water system (two or more customers) will be permitted to be formed unless the designated water system is "unable or unwilling" to provide water service in a "timely and reasonable" manner.

When a new system is formed, the approving agency must require a demonstration of financial viability for system operation and management (WAC 246-290-035).

Existing non-viable water systems within the designated service area of a utility will be referred to the designated utility for ownership transfer or receivership proceedings (WAC 246-290-035).

F. Classification of Existing Systems

Water systems fall into the following categories:

1. Group A water systems – serve 15 or more connections or 25 or more people for 60 days of the year. The Washington State Department of Health has total jurisdiction over these systems.
2. Group B water systems –serve 3 to 14 connections.
3. Two-party well systems – serve 2 connections. The Snohomish Health District regulates these systems at the time of building permit issuance only.
4. Individual/private wells – serve 1 residential connection. The Snohomish Health District regulates these systems at the time of building permit issuance only.

G. Satellite System Management and Receivership

Existing state law provides for the county to be the "receiver of last resort" of any of the public water systems in the study area that are unable to comply with the federal and state regulations and customer service requirements specifically outlined in federal, state, and local (CWSP) procedures.

The CWSP provides for the designated utility (designated service area) to assume lead responsibility in lieu of the county for correcting the deficiencies of the small systems if receivership is invoked. If the designated system does not assume responsibility or, the systems are not located within a designated service area, the goal of the CWSP is for a designated satellite system management agency (SSMA) to accept receivership responsibility.

H. Minimum Design Standards

The Minimum Design Standards from the state Department of Health, developed by the WUCC, and discussed in Section IV, meet the requirements of the Public Water System Coordination Act and Snohomish County design and development standards. The standards reference urban and rural areas and are consistent with Growth Management Act criteria on infrastructure planning.

I. Individual Wells and Groundwater Management

Groundwater availability and quality are subject to high variability. Therefore, future water service in the urban areas should be deferred to the designated utility and the potential for water service in rural areas should be confirmed before building permits and/or platting is approved. The development of new sources of supply must be carried out in compliance with instream flow rules from the Washington Administrative Code.

The above does not preclude wells that meet county siting criteria.

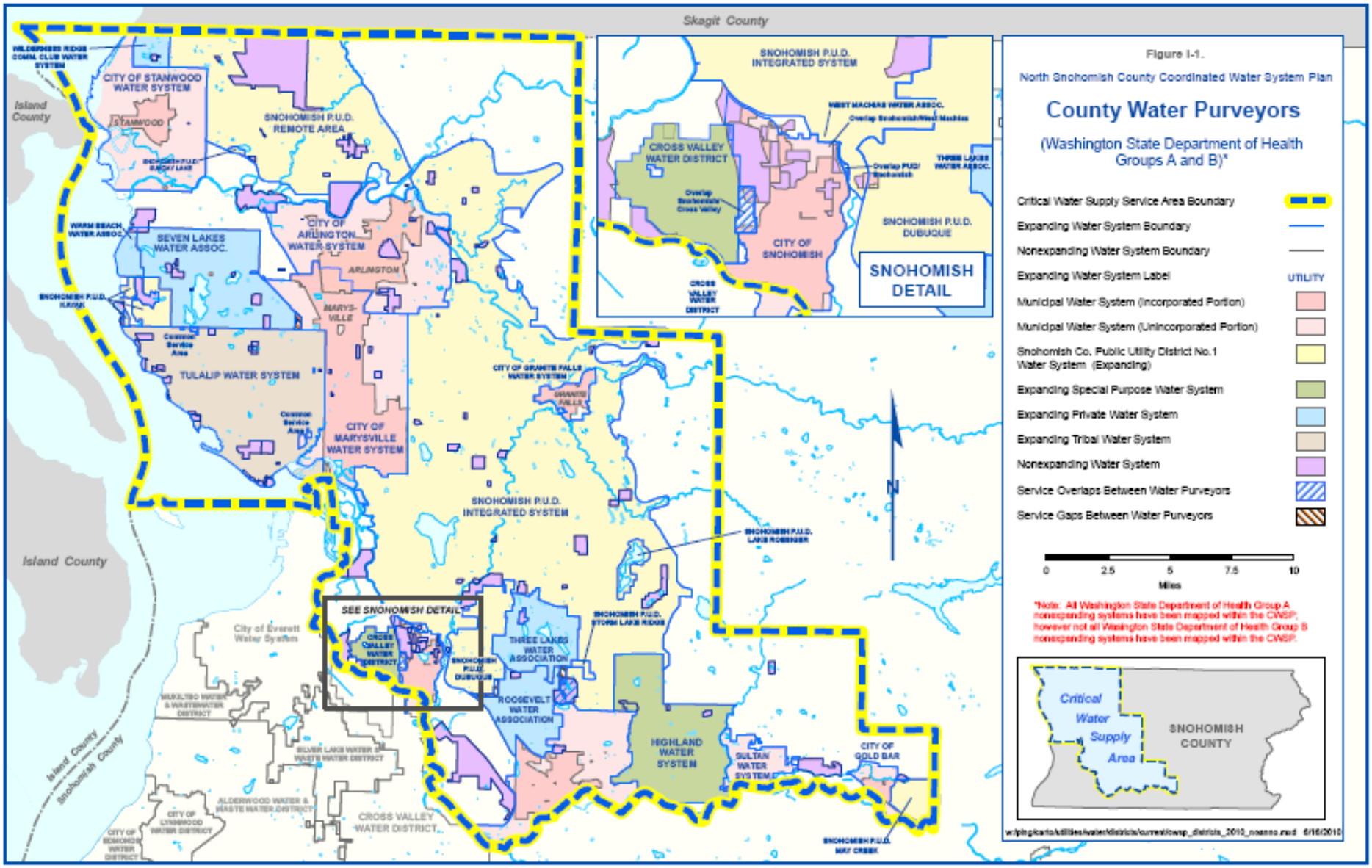
J. Regional Supply System

The City of Everett Comprehensive Water System Plan forecasts long-term supply and demand for a large portion of the CWSSA, and is summarized within the CWSP. The Central Puget Sound Water Suppliers Forum also conducts periodic analyses of regional supply. The regional supply system represents the framework to meet the growth management needs of North Snohomish County for public water supply and will require continuing evaluation to establish the most cost-effective program consistent with public policy. The CWSP encourages the creation of joint operating agreements and interties to maximize the efficiency of the system.

K. Administrative Framework

Implementation of the CWSP requires participation by all members of the WUCC. The CWSP, after certification by the county and adoption by DOH, becomes the regional public water plan; therefore, all related decisions by local or state government must be guided by the plan.

The Utility Service Review Procedure (USRP), Figure V-I, represents how the county anticipates administering their responsibilities. The water utilities will be responsible for updating their Water System Plans for their designated areas in accordance with DOH regulations.


Skagit County
Island County
Island County
Island County
Snohomish County
SNOHOMISH P.U.D. INTEGRATED SYSTEM
SNOHOMISH DETAIL
CITY OF STANWOOD WATER SYSTEM
SNOHOMISH P.U.D. REMOTE AREA
SEVEN LAKES WATER ASSOC.
CITY OF ARLINGTON WATER SYSTEM
TULALIP WATER SYSTEM
CITY OF MARYSVILLE WATER SYSTEM
CITY OF GRANITE FALLS WATER SYSTEM
SEE SNOHOMISH DETAIL
CROSS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
THREE LAKES WATER ASSOCIATION
ROOSEVELT WATER ASSOCIATION
HIGHLAND WATER SYSTEM
CITY OF GOLD BAR
SULTAN WATER SYSTEM
City of Everett Water System
CROSS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
CITY OF SNOHOMISH
SNOHOMISH P.U.D. DUBUQUE
Figure I-1.
North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan
County Water Purveyors
(Washington State Department of Health Groups A and B)*
Critical Water Supply Service Area Boundary
Expanding Water System Boundary
Nonexpanding Water System Boundary
Expanding Water System Label
UTILITY
Municipal Water System (Incorporated Portion)
Municipal Water System (Unincorporated Portion)
Snohomish Co. Public Utility District No.1 Water System (Expanding)
Expanding Special Purpose Water System
Expanding Private Water System
Expanding Tribal Water System
Nonexpanding Water System
Service Overlaps Between Water Purveyors
Service Gaps Between Water Purveyors
0 2.5 5 7.5 10
Miles
*Note: All Washington State Department of Health Group A nonexpanding systems have been mapped within the CWSP; however not all Washington State Department of Health Group B nonexpanding systems have been mapped within the CWSP.
Critical Water Supply Area
SNOHOMISH COUNTY
Produced by Snohomish County Planning & Development Services, Cartography/GIS

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SECTION II

THE COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN PROCESS

1. INTRODUCTION

The Public Water System Coordination Act, enacted in 1977 and codified as Chapter 70.116 RCW, establishes a procedure for the state's water utilities to coordinate their planning and construction programs with adjacent water utilities and other local governmental activities. This Act specifies that the Department of Health (DOH) or the County Legislative Authority may declare an area within a county as a Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA). The Snohomish County Council declared the area outlined in Figure I-1 as a CWSSA in 1988. This declaration is based upon the findings of a Preliminary Assessment identifying problems related to inadequate water quality, unreliable service, or lack of coordinated planning.

The State Legislature enacted the Water Resource Act, Chapter 90.54 RCW, in 1971. This act set forth fundamentals of water resource policy to ensure the waters of the state will be protected and fully utilized for the greatest benefit of the people of the state. Subsequently, "Procedures Relating to the Reservation of Water for Future Public Water Supply," Chapter 173-590 WAC, were established. These procedures are available to public water systems within a geographical area for use in reserving water rights required to meet their projected domestic needs over the next fifty years. This program is administered by the Department of Ecology (Ecology) in an effort to resolve competing water use activities within a geographical area and establish a management system that will ensure that an efficient overall water resource program is developed.

The Public Water System Coordination Act and the Water Rights Reservation processes may be used individually or in combination by the local public water utilities. Implementation of either of these laws requires that a Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) be prepared for the study area. The North Snohomish County CWSP has been prepared only in accordance with requirements of the Public Water System Coordination Act. It consists of a compilation of water system plans prepared by each expanding water utility, and this document, which is known as the Regional Supplement.

2. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

The Snohomish County Council initiated action towards development of a CWSP for North Snohomish County on July 6, 1988. The preparation of a Preliminary Assessment was authorized by Motion No. 88-129 to determine whether the need for a plan existed. This report, titled “Preliminary Assessment of North Snohomish County Public Water Supply Issues," was completed and issued by the Snohomish County Department of Planning and Community Development on October 7, 1988.

The Preliminary Assessment identified a number of problems as being most appropriately solved through implementation of the Coordination Act. The Snohomish County Council declared North Snohomish County a CWSSA through Motion No. 88-208, dated October 19, 1988, based on the conclusions of the Preliminary Assessment. (see Appendix A).

The Public Water System Coordination Act was invoked by this action. A Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) was formed, consisting of representatives of all purveyors with fifty or more service connections, as well as representatives from Snohomish County and DOH.

The WUCC recommended the External Boundaries of the CWSSA as its first action. The county council formally adopted the External Boundaries on July 5, 1989, by Motion No. 89-172 (see Appendix B). A map of the CWSSA boundary is included in Figure I-1.

3. CWSP PREPARATION

The initial preparation of the CWSP involved the joint efforts of participating local WUCC members and county staff through approximately two years of monthly meetings. Original topics receiving particular attention included service area definitions, minimum design standards, regional water supply, water rights, and individual water system plans.

Targeted updates to the CWSP in 2001 included WUCC members, county staff, and representatives of the development community, and focused on updates to the Utility Service Review Procedure. A comprehensive update in 2009-2010 focused on bringing all elements of the CWSP up to date to maintain consistency with other planning documents.

4. REGIONAL SUPPLEMENT

This plan has been prepared under the provisions of WAC 246-293-220 which allows for a CWSP which consists of: (1) a compilation of water system plans approved by DOH, and (2) a supplement which addresses water purveyor concerns relating to the entire CWSSA. All completed water system plans of the individual utilities are incorporated herein by references, as Appendix C, and are kept on file with the DOH and/or Snohomish County. Appendix C also contains a Water System Planning Checklist outlining water system plan requirements.

All designated expanding utilities file and maintain with Snohomish County an accurate Service Area Agreement. If a service area conflict arises, development activity may be denied within the contested service area pending the outcome of a mediation process.

The county is responsible for updating the service area maps.

The Regional Supplement has been completed and is represented by the document contained herein.

SECTION III

WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREAS

1. INTRODUCTION

The Public Water System Coordination Act requires that a procedure be established to identify the existing and future service areas of public water utilities within the Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA).

Two obligations accompany the establishment of service area boundaries. The first obligation is that the county and state governments recognize an identified utility as the responsible agency for providing all public water service within a designated area. The second obligation is that the utility shall assume responsibility, within its service area, for planning and implementing water system development and proper utility management. The manner in which this responsibility is to be fulfilled is to be described in the utility's water system plan. The Utility Service Review Procedures (USRP), for those areas within the CWSSA which are not within any utility's designated service area, give priority to service by a Satellite System Management Agency (SSMA) or an adjacent utility with an approved water system plan. If neither of these service options is available, a new utility may be formed and constructed subject to Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) specifications and demonstration of financial viability (WAC 246-290-035).

The Coordination Act provides the legal mechanism, for municipalities and private water utilities alike, to establish an exclusive service area within the unincorporated county areas. This procedure provides the utilities with the assurance that their planning, capital improvement programs, and financial commitments are consistent with state and county requirements.

Designated service areas, from the county's perspective, will mean a specific utility has accepted responsibility for development of cost-effective and efficient service to accommodate the future growth that these areas will experience. Growth Management Act (GMA) objectives (RCW 36.70A) established for these areas by the county's GMA Comprehensive Plans must be accounted for in each utility's approved plan and actual improvements.

The Coordination Act requires that service area boundaries be established by agreement among the purveyors based on a variety of factors. These factors include: topography, readiness and ability to serve, local franchise areas, legal water system or municipal boundaries, future population projections, and sewer service areas. It also specifies that these service areas be developed in conformance with the land use policies of the county.

2. SERVICE AREA COMMITMENTS AND PROCEDURES

The designated service area defines the area within which all future customers will be provided retail water service by the designated utility. An important distinction is that a utility's water facilities, such as sources of supply and reservoirs, can be located outside the utility's future service area. These facilities can be located within another utility's retail service area, provided the facilities are not used for direct retail service without the written concurrence of the designated utility.

The designated service area is the exclusive service area of the identified utility once adopted as part of this CWSP. The utility shall meet the following obligations and commitments as a condition of being granted a designated service area:

A. Water System Plan and Service Area Agreement

Each utility, including an SSMA, was required to prepare and submit to the county and/or the Department of Health (DOH) a water system plan within one year of the date the original CWSP was presented to the county for review. The plan must identify service area boundaries.

B. Conditions of Service by Designated Utility

Water service can be provided by the designated utility either through direct connection to the utility's existing water system or as a detached, remote system managed by the utility or others through agreement. The utility will, in either case, identify for the applicant all of the conditions of service which must be agreed to prior to the provision of water service. The Coordination Act requires that the utility be willing to extend service in a timely and reasonable manner. A building permit or preliminary plat approval can be issued once the applicant agrees to these conditions.

C. Interim Service Agreements

A utility may receive a request for service within its designated service area and may not be able to provide immediate service. If this occurs, interim operating services by an adjacent utility, an SSMA, or homeowner association may be allowed providing the utility to whom the designated area is assigned is responsible owner of the system. Service may be provided either through physical connection to an adjacent utility's system or installation of a detached, remote system. The appropriate level of services sha1l be stipulated in a written agreement between the designated utility and the operating entity. Service area adjustments are not required for provision of interim services.

D. Service Area Adjustment

If, in the future, a utility determines that its service area is either too large or too small, the service area boundaries may be revised at any time. However, this will require the signing of revised service area agreements by all affected purveyors. Such revised agreements shall be executed by the authorized utility representative(s) and filed with the county Planning Department for inclusion in the official CWSP file.

This CWSP must be reviewed by the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) at a minimum of every five years and updated as necessary. Service areas adopted in this Plan may also be revised at that time, if such revisions are considered appropriate by the utilities concerned.

3. SERVICE AREA SELECTION PROCESS

The Public Water System Coordination Act specifies that no new public water systems be created after the boundaries of the CWSSA are established unless an existing system is unable or unwilling to provide service. Therefore, existing systems had to be identified and contacted to establish their existing and anticipated future service areas. All undesignated land is served as prescribed by the USRP which is described in Section V.

The WUCC adopted the following definition of an existing public water system for purposes of clarifying who should be contacted:

Existing Public Water System: Any Group A or Group B water system which, prior to July 5, 1989, had been constructed, in whole or in part, or had been formally proposed for construction, as evidenced by a document from a governmental agency acknowledging the proponent's intention to either construct a public water system or develop a subdivision which is to be served by a public water supply.

The July 5, 1989, date is when the county council declared the final External Boundaries for the CWSSA. That declaration formally initiated implementation of the Coordination Act.

The county initially contacted and mapped those systems which were completely or partially constructed on July 5, 1989, or systems for which a well site inspection was conducted by either the DOH or the Snohomish Health District since July 1, 1987. This was for the purpose of soliciting current information via questionnaires for the CWSP. It was agreed that other systems which conform with the definition of an existing public water system would be added to the CWSP process at a later date if they demonstrate a current interest in being included prior to the submission of the draft CWSP to the County Executive and the DOH.

All larger Group A utilities were asked to verify their existing service area, as well as provide boundaries depicting their anticipated future service area. Over 400 smaller Group A and Group B systems including pending applications, were also contacted by letter to identify expanding systems and the location of their future service area. Systems which only intend to add additional customers up to a pre-approved limit were not considered to be expanding. However, adding customers beyond an approved limit or enlarging the geographic area of service was considered expansion. Utilities not responding were assumed to have no desire for expansion.

Service areas for all Group A systems are shown on Figure I-1. Group B systems are also shown in Figure I-1, to the extent that data is available.

The service area maps are incorporated into the CWSP by reference in Appendix D, and are on file with the Snohomish County Planning Department. Data regarding these systems are on file at the Snohomish Health District.

4. SERVICE AREA AGREEMENTS

A. Service within Transmission Pipeline Corridors

Several situations exist within the planning area where individual customers are served from water transmission lines outside the utilities designated service area.

Individual connections to water transmission pipelines that were existing as of the creation of this plan in May of 1993 should be recognized as valid and continuing service by the supplying agency even though such service may take place within the geographical area designated to another service agency. This recognition exists without explicit designation on the service area maps. However, this service recognition is limited to non-expanding, existing customers unless otherwise defined by mutual written agreement between the affected utilities.

Agencies are encouraged to document the extent of current service along their water transmission pipelines within the designated service areas of other service utilities, and advise these utilities of said service.

B. Service Area Recognition

Recognition of utility service areas and Agreements by the county shall be incorporated into the county franchise review process. If county standards are met, the existing franchise boundaries can be revised to coincide with the designated water service area boundaries of the CWSP. Also, the Boundary Review Board should be notified of those utilities that have signed Service Area Agreements, of the service area boundary of each such utility, and be requested to recognize these boundaries in the conduct of Boundary Review Board responsibilities.

SECTION IV

WATER UTILITY DESIGN STANDARDS

1. INTRODUCTION

This Section of the Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) provides a set of minimum design and performance specifications for new water utilities and for all existing utilities planning to install capital facilities for expansion purposes in that part of Snohomish County included in the Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA). Municipalities are included in this definition.

The application of these minimum design standards for water utility planning and construction is detailed in Subsection 3. The design standards themselves are described in Subsections entitled: 5. General Provisions, identifying laws, regulations and standard specifications which are applicable unless otherwise superseded; and 6. Specific Provisions, detailing specific design standards adopted by the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) of Snohomish County.

The Public Water System Coordination Act and the procedures outlined in the CWSP apply uniformly to all public water supply systems in Snohomish County's Coordinated Water System Planning Area/Critical Water Supply Service Area (Figure I-1) as it relates to design standards in the unincorporated area, and other administrative procedures. However, municipally owned water utilities and local government authorities are not pre-empted by the CWSP within their municipal boundaries. These standards do not supersede any other legally constituted and applicable standards that are more stringent.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of these standards is to set a base level of utility planning, design, and construction for public water utilities. This base level must provide for development which is consistent with adopted land use plans of the agencies with jurisdiction. Uniformity and consistency in standards will, in the long-term, reduce costs to consumers as system interties and/or consolidation of utilities takes place. Reliability of water supply will also be improved.

Subject to certain exceptions contained in the Public Water System Coordination Act, each utility, including municipalities, adopts design standards as a part of its water system plan. It is intended that a utility may adopt the minimum design standards described herein or may adopt higher standards, provided such standards are not inconsistent with applicable land use plans.

3. APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

A. Existing Water Systems

Existing water systems are not required to utilize these minimum standards for connection of new retail customers to existing mains (fill-in) and for repair or replacement of facilities so long as no expansion of service area is involved. However, adherence to these standards for repair and replacement is encouraged to provide better public water service throughout the county. If existing facilities must be repaired or replaced to serve an expanded service area, the new construction shall meet these minimum standards.

B. City Water Systems

The minimum design standards described herein do not apply to cities insofar as service within municipal boundaries is concerned. However, it is expected that cities will adopt, or have adopted, design standards at least equal to those herein. If cities extend new water service to customers outside of the city limits, the design standards adopted by the municipality for outside city service must at least meet the minimum design standards described in this document.

C. Tulalip Tribes

Land ownership within the Tulalip Indian Reservation is a mixture of Tribal Indian allotment and non-Indian. Comprehensive land use planning and development review is divided between the Tulalip Tribes and Snohomish County based upon this ownership.

The Public Water System Coordination Act (Chapter 70.116 RCW) does not apply to Indian lands (Tribal and allotment) and activities thereon. Therefore, the standards contained herein are not binding upon public water systems owned and operated by the Tulalip Tribes or Tribal members and serving exclusively Indian lands. They will apply to water systems serving non-Indian lands on the reservation.

D. Water System Plans and Applicable Land Use Plans

New and expanding utilities shall meet water system planning requirements using land use designations as prescribed in the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan, local zoning codes, city comprehensive plans, and any related interloca1 agreements. Such designations shall be identified in the utility's Water System Plan, and shall be used to establish design requirements.

The utility shall prepare a water system plan and a program of capital improvements required to provide the anticipated level of service within their designated water service area, consistent with local land use plans. When the

utility is requested to provide water service, it will identify that portion of planned capital facilities as well as other installations which are necessary to provide the service requested. As growth occurs, the full level of water service will eventually be provided throughout the service area of the utility in a planned, phased program which meets county or municipal requirements and minimizes overall cost to the customers. In this case, the utility and developer may reach an agreement to provide the desired service through a schedule of improvements which is specified by a legally binding contract.

The phased development plan shall be developed as provided in subsection 3.E below and be consistent with applicable Snohomish County and city ordinances and codes in effect for the utility and future capital requirements needed for the development at its maximum potential densities. A phased development plan shall depict the capital facilities for phased construction and their conformance with these standards.

The utility should be consulted by the land use planning agency with jurisdiction once a water utility's plan is approved, regarding any proposed land use changes which impact the required level of water service. The water service related cost of said impacts, as determined by the utility, should be fully considered by the planning agency in acting on the proposed land use change.

E. Phased Development

If water service is requested of a utility in an area where only limited service is currently provided, the cost of installing all facilities at once to meet the desired level of service may be prohibitive. In this case, the utility and developer may reach an agreement to provide the desired service through a schedule of improvements over a reasonable period of time.

4. STANDARDS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The existing standards listed below, or as may be modified by the appropriate authorities, are hereby incorporated by reference. Except as otherwise superseded by the county standards described herein, these standards will apply to water system design, installation, modification, and operation.

- State Department of Health Drinking Water Regulations.
- State Department of Ecology Groundwater Regulations.
- Applicable County or City rules, regulations, ordinances, and standards.
- Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction, as published by the Washington State Department of Transportation/American Public Works Association (DOT/APWA), latest edition.
- Standards of the American Water Works Association.

5. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Source Development

New sources must be designed to meet the Department of Ecology (Ecology) and Department of Health (DOH) regulations and design guidelines including Chapter 173-160 WAC, "Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Water Wells," administered by Ecology, and Chapter 246-290 WAC, "Drinking Water Regulations of the State Board of Health" as administered by DOH.

All test and production wells must be drilled in accordance with detailed drilling and testing specifications, which have either been prepared by, or received prior approval from, the utility.

B. Water Rights

Water rights must be obtained in accordance with Ecology regulations and procedures, and copies of water rights documents, correspondence, and other records are to be maintained on file with the purveyor.

C. Water Quality

Water quality must be proven to conform with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, DOH criteria specified in Chapter 246-290 WAC, and/or any additional requirements more stringently applied by the local health department. Each utility may reserve the right to reject any source whose raw water quality does not meet these criteria.

D. General Construction Standards

Selection of materials and construction of water system facilities in the Snohomish County CWSSA shall conform to the provisions of Subsection 4, with the additional provisions:

(1) All owners/operators of water systems which have lines in county roads rights-of-way must comply with franchise requirements outlined in ordinances passed by the county council authorizing such use of the road and rights-of-way.

Construction within incorporated areas remains subject to municipal permitting requirements.

(2) All projects requiring design by a registered professional engineer shall be inspected by the utility or its designated representative before closure of any excavation.

E. Hydrostatic Pressure Test

A hydrostatic pressure leakage test will be conducted on all newly constructed water mains, fire lines, fire hydrant leads and stubouts in accordance with DOT/APWA Section 7-11.3(11) or AWWA C-600 specifications, unless specified otherwise by the designated utility.

F. Disinfection and Bacteriological Testing

All pipe, reservoirs, and appurtenances shall be flushed and disinfected in accordance with the standards of DOH, AWWA C651-86 and C652-86, or DOT/APWA Section 7-11.3(12), unless specified otherwise by the designated utility.

G. Utility Interties

Planning for specific locations, size, and alignment of major water lines should consider emergency interties with adjacent water utilities.

H. Flow Measurement

All service lines shall be installed so that each residential, commercial, and industrial structure will have a separate metered service for domestic water received from the utility unless otherwise directed by a designated utility. If approved by the designated utility, domestic water consumption may be measured by a master meter for service to a complex, under single ownership, and where water utility line subdivision is impractical. Service lines providing fire flow may be required by the utility to be equipped with a fire detection check valve and/or appropriate cross-connection control devices as required by WAC 246-290-490.

All new groundwater sources for public water supplies shall be provided with an access port for measurement of depth to water, and measuring devices for determining flow rate and total production. Installation of these devices is also recommended for existing groundwater sources. All new sources for which water treatment is included shall be provided with flow measurement.

I. Cross Connection Control

Where the possibility of contamination of the supply exists, water services shall be equipped with appropriate cross connection control devices in accordance with Chapter 246-290 WAC. The designated utility and/or the county cross-connection control program shall determine the need, size, kind, and location of the device.

6. SPECIFIC PROVISION

A. Pressure Requirement

Water systems shall be designed to maintain a minimum residual pressure of 30 psi at the meter, or property line if there is no meter, under peak hour demand flow conditions, excluding fire demand. For water systems requiring fire flow capability, the design shall be adequate to maintain a 20 psi residual pressure throughout the system under maximum day demand flow conditions, including fire flow demands (Chapter 246-290 WAC).

B. Pipe Sizing and Materials

The minimum pipe diameter for distribution mains shall be 8 inches for land use designations of urban, suburban, commercial, and industrial. For all other designations, the minimum diameter shall be 6 inches. Exceptions to the 6-inch minimum diameter requirement for subareas of the system may be granted by the designated water utility, provided, that under no circumstances shall any distribution main be less than four inches in diameter, and provided each exception is consistent with the DOH approved water plan, and is granted under the following conditions:

(1) Fire flow is not required under current land use, the potential for reclassification of land use to a higher density in the foreseeable future is not anticipated or is remote, and a smaller diameter pipe for subareas of the system is justified by hydraulic analysis; or,

(2) A remote system serving four lots or less is to be developed within a designated service area and the designated utility has entered into a water service agreement with the developer which includes provisions for eventual direct connection of the development. Fire protection requirements, if any, must be met during the interim.

Water main size shall be adequate to deliver fire flow and to maintain the pressure requirement defined above. All water mains shall meet applicable engineering and health standards adopted by the State of Washington or the water purveyor, including Chapters 246-290 and 346-293 WAC.

Water mains serving fire hydrants, either as part of new construction or planned phased improvements, shall be not less than 8 inches diameter for a dead end line, nor less than 6 inches diameter if looped. Hydrant leads extending less than 50 feet or across a street shall be of a suitable size to carry the required fire flow, but shall not be less than 6 inches diameter. In a dead end cul-de-sac, normal domestic mains may be installed from the last hydrant to remaining residences.

All pipe material shall be equal to or greater than AWWA standard specifications unless previously approved by the local Health Department or DOH. All pipe material for new water systems shall be constructed with "lead-free" materials. The lead content for joint compound materials (solder and flux) used for pipe installation shall be less than 0.2 percent in order to be considered "lead-free." The lead content for all installed pipe shall be less than 8 percent in order to be considered "lead-free."

C. Isolation Valving

Valving shall be installed in a configuration which permits isolation of lines. A valve is not required for short block lines of less than 100 feet. Valves should be installed at intersections with normal maximum spacing at 500 feet in commercial, industrial, and multi-family districts, 800 feet in residential districts, and 1/4 mile in arterial mains.

D. Air and Air-Vacuum Relief Valves

The purveyor shall provide for installation of air or combined air-vacuum relief valves at appropriate points of high elevation in the system in order to minimize problems associated with air entrainment.

E. Blow-off Valves

A blow-off assembly shall be installed on all dead end runs of 200 feet or more, and at designated points of low elevation within the distribution system. The blow-off assembly shall be installed in the utility right-of-way except where an access and construction easement is provided for in writing by the water utility. In no case shall the location be such that there is a possibility of back-siphonage into the distribution system.

F. Pressure Reducing Stations

A manifold system shall be installed at pressure reducing stations that provides for a redundant pressure reducing valve, a bypass valve, or other suitable device which assures reliability and continuity of service.

G. Storage

Permanent storage facility requirements are based upon three components:

(1) Equalizing Storage, required to supplement production from water sources during high demand periods;

(2) Standby Storage, required as backup supply in case the largest source is out of service; and,

(3) Fire Storage, required in order to deliver the level of fire flow service identified in the utility's approved plan (see "Fire Flow Requirements" below) for the required duration.

Sizing of storage facilities shall be adequate, at a minimum, to provide for equa1izing storage plus the larger of standby or fire storage requirements. Equa1izing and standby storage volumes shall be determined using the utility's water use data, or the "Sizing Guidelines for Public Water Supplies," DOH, if local data is unavailable. Fire storage volumes shall be determined using the fire flow and duration as provided in levels of service requirements of Snohomish County or municipal ordinance and the utility's approved plan. Siting of storage facilities should consider locations which provide gravity flow.

H. General Facility Placement

Below-ground facilities shall be located in accordance with applicable municipal or county ordinance. Where no ordinance applies, water mains shall be installed at a location which is compatible with the existing water system, the terrain, and the location of other utilities. Water mains should be installed parallel to the center line on the north or east sides of the street in new subdivisions, wherever practical.

Additionally, all piping, pumping, source, storage, and other facilities, shall be located on public rights-of-way or dedicated utility easements. Utility easements must be a minimum of 15 feet in width, and piping shall be installed no closer than 5 feet from the easement's edge. Exceptions to this minimum easement may be approved by the operating water utility. Unrestricted access shall be provided to all public water system lines and their appurtenances and public fire hydrants that are maintained by public agencies or utilities.

I. Pipe Cover

The depth of trenching, installation of pipes, and backfill shall be such as to give a minimum cover of 36 inches over the top of the pipe for transmission and distribution lines and 24 inches for service piping. Backfilling up to 12 inches over the top of the pipe shall be evenly and carefully placed. The remaining depth of trench is to be filled in accordance with applicable construction standards identified in General Provision. Materials capable of damaging the pipe or its coating shall be removed from the backfill material.

J. Water and Sewer Line Separation Distances

Transmission and distribution water piping shall be separated at least 10 feet horizontally from on-site waste disposal piping, drainfields, and/or wastewater gravity or force mains whenever possible. The bottom of the water main shall be 18 inches above the top of the sewer. Where local conditions prevent such

horizontal and/or vertical separation, closer spacing is permissible where design and construction meet the special requirements of Ecology criteria for Sewage Works Design.

K. Fire Hydrants

Fire hydrants within the unincorporated areas of the county shall comply with the minimum design criteria set forth in Chapter 30.53A Snohomish County Code. Fire hydrants within cities shall adhere to the specific design criteria and standards utilized by the city.

L. Fire Hydrant Location

Fire hydrants shall be located in unincorporated areas in accordance with Chapter 30.53A Snohomish County Code. Within municipalities, the location specifications provided in the city fire ordinance or water system design standards shall apply.

Actual location of hydrants shall be identified in the development site plan and shall be approved by the water purveyor and Fire Marshal. Placements shall be made to provide unhindered access for fire hose connection and testing and maintenance.

M. Fire Flow Requirements

Water supply facilities for new developments and for expanding public water systems shall be designed to meet the fire flow objectives set forth below. Utilities shall develop their capital improvement program for meeting these objectives in consultation with the appropriate local fire authorities. It is the intent that said program may be scheduled to be phased-in over a specific period of time considered to be reasonable for the individual circumstances. The program shall be described in the utility's comprehensive water plan and be subject to DOH approval.

Snohomish County and local fire codes may contain more stringent standards for fire protection than the below standards for minimum fire flow. Typically, fire codes provide for alternative means of fire protection, including fire hydrants, sprinklers, and building materials. Therefore, uniformity of standards is not feasible. It is the intent, however, that neither the Coordinated Water System Plan nor the local fire code reduce the applicable fire protection standards of the other.

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation [1) 2)]	Minimum Fire Flow Rate gpm [3)(4)]	Minimum Fire Flow Duration Minutes	Maximum Hydrant Spacing [6]
Urban Growth Area [(1)(2)(5)]	1000 gpm	120 minutes	600 feet
All Urban Growth Area fire flow and hydrant spacing requirements provided by a public water system shall be based upon County Fire Code as specified by the County Fire Marshal and/or Fire Chief. The minimum requirements shall be as identified.			
Rural Area [(1)(2)]			
Low Density Rural Residential	0	0	N/A
Rural Residential 10 Designations	0	0	N/A
Rural Residential 5 Designations	0	0	N/A
Rural Cluster Subdivision with lot size of less than one acre [(7)]	750 gpm	120 minutes	600 feet
Rural Commercial and Rural Industrial	750 gpm	120 minutes	600 feet
		See footnotes (2) and (4)	

Footnotes:

(1) Density based upon the existing actual and/or designated land use in adopted county or city Comprehensive Plan or the existing or actual density of development.

(2) The fire flow rate will be set based upon the Fire Marshal's and water purveyor's joint determination, whenever existing or actual land use densities are denser than the comprehensive plan land use designation, or when commercial or industrial development is proposed. If the water utility providing water service in the area has the ability to provide piped water flow consistent with fire code requirements, the customer will be required to participate in the cost of providing fire protection through the piped water system based on the minimum CWSP requirements. Fire flow rates shall in no case be less than the levels specified in WAC 246-293-640.

(3) A utility which has fire flow capability shall extend existing water mains to provide flows whenever feasible within a designated service area. A remote system may be developed to accommodate fire flows when a main extension is not feasible. It must be established in accordance with a jointly developed agreement between the water utility and Fire Marshal's office. The agreement shall be incorporated at the next update of the utility's water system plan.

(4) A greater flow rate may be required for certain developments as determined by the fire authority using the International Fire Code Appendix B or SCC 30.53A.

(5) Fire flow rate in urban growth areas shall be as follows: The minimum fire flow and hydrant spacing, within the urban service area, shall be jointly established by the Cities within the specific urban area and the County Fire Marshal. However, the standards shall not be less than the indicated standard in the above table or Title 16, whichever is more stringent.

(6) The minimum fire flow and maximum hydrant spacing for rural areas shall be as specified. Tanker truck filling hydrants shall be installed during system upgrade and expansion at major intersections whenever possible, and the distance between the hydrants shall not exceed 600 feet. Additional hydrants may be installed by the utility subject to adequate fire flow, pressure, and cost reimbursement arrangements.

(7) Rural Cluster Subdivisions are not a land use designation, but are an allowed use within some Rural Residential 5 designations. Rural Cluster Subdivisions which create building lots of greater than one acre in size are exempt from fire flow standards. Fire flow standards apply in cases where lots are less than one acre in size, with a 25% reduction in flow rates allowed from urban requirements (750 gpm – or 25% below the 1000 gpm required in urban areas – is acceptable in rural areas).

N. Maintenance of Fire Protection Facilities

A written operational agreement which identifies responsibilities for maintenance and testing of fire protection facilities should be negotiated between the fire department or district and the water utility.

7. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of these standards or their application is found to be invalid, the remainder of the standards and their implementation are not affected.

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SECTION V

UTILITY SERVICE REVIEW PROCEDURE

1. INTRODUCTION

This Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) establishes a set of administrative procedures, water resource policies, and growth objectives for Snohomish County water utilities located within the Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA). The procedures are to guide local officials, citizens, developers, and state and federal regulatory agencies in identifying the necessary facilities for providing an adequate water service.

Provisions of the Public Water System Coordination Act (RCW 70.116.060) require that no new public water system be established within the Snohomish County CWSSA unless it is determined that existing purveyors are unable to provide the service in a timely and reasonable manner. The Growth Management Act requires that each applicant for a building permit of a building necessitating potable water shall provide evidence of an adequate water supply for the intended use of the building. This section presents the administrative procedures for reviewing development proposals and associated requests for water service in the unincorporated portion of the Snohomish County CWSSA, in order to identify existing purveyors who are willing and able to extend this new water service and to document availability of water supply.

Use of individual wells will be allowed only in instances where public water supply cannot be provided in a timely and reasonable manner (see subsection 7 of these review procedures). Development of water supplies for single-family residences on existing lots is exempt from this procedural policy.

A general philosophy of the CWSP is that water utility service should not dictate growth patterns. Land use policies should establish growth trends within the water utility service areas to permit the water utility management program to be responsive to, and provide service commensurate with, applicable adopted land use policies.

Water system plans must address the water system facilities required to accommodate growth. This growth is projected to occur within each utility's service area, based upon the county's comprehensive plan and municipal land use plans where an interlocal agreement exists. Capital improvements are planned and constructed to conform to the anticipated service requirements associated with those plans.

Any major change in land use plans may require substantial system improvements to serve the proposed development because water utilities must, of necessity, develop their systems to conform to applicable land use plans. Therefore, special review procedures will apply to applications which propose a land use change.

The review procedure provided herein pertains only to proposed new systems. It recognizes the service area boundaries established for existing utilities and the responsibilities the utilities have accepted for providing reliable service within these boundaries. These responsibilities are extended through this CWSP to address the system receivership provisions of RCW 43.70.195. These responsibilities are set forth in Section 6 of these review procedures.

2. ACTIVITIES WITHIN CITY BOUNDARIES

Water service requests within established city limits are not subject to the Utility Service Review Procedure (USRP). Applicants for such water service must contact the city directly.

3. UTILITY SERVICE REVIEW PROCEDURE

The USRP identifies the utility in whose designated service area a proposed development lies. It then describes, in order of priority, the available water service options. It also describes options for water service to proposed developments lying outside of designated service areas.

Reference to "service area(s)," within the USRP process, means the specific geographical area described in the written agreement required by RCW 70.116.070(1) and WAC 246-293-250. The service area boundary will be identified by a map attached to the agreement. The boundary will include the area within which direct/retail service connection to customers is currently available (existing service area) and the area for which water service is planned (future service area) by the designated utility.

The USRP applies to all development proposals requiring approval by the county and/or by the Snohomish Health District (SHD). These include: new plat or subdivision development; short plats; land use permits; rezones; and issuance of residential and commercial building permits; creation of new water systems; resolution of health emergencies arising out of existing public water systems; source site inspections; and other related activities. The Snohomish County Department of Planning and Development Services (PDS) will initiate and administer the review procedure at the time an application is submitted for permits or approvals involving water supply, or upon request. A flow chart of steps to be followed in the USRP is provided as Figure V-1.

The USRP procedures are intended to identify an existing water purveyor willing and able to provide water supply facilities and to include the new development within its service area. In effect, the result of the USRP is to assign the proposed new development or land use to the service area of a designated expanding water utility. In the event a designated expanding utility is unable or unwilling to provide service, the referral process referenced in subsequent paragraphs should be followed.

Pursuant to state law, water service requests occurring within a contested service area or the service area of a utility that has not completed either its individual Water System Plan

(WSP) or its Service Area Agreement may be denied until these issues are resolved. If the affected utilities are unable or unwilling to resolve their service area conflicts, the Department of Health (DOH) shall render a determination following appropriate due process.

A. Review Process for Development Proposals or Water Service Requests in Conformance with Applicable Land Use Plans

When development and associated water service applications conform with land use plans and zoning ordinances, the USRP will generally follow the sequential steps outlined in Figure V-1. This procedure is described by the following:

(1) PDS will coordinate review of all development proposals within the unincorporated area of the Snohomish County CWSSA. PDS will be responsible for ensuring conformance with the applicable comprehensive land use plans, zoning code, service area agreements for future municipal annexation areas, and utilities' comprehensive water system plans. Upon determination of appropriate land use designation, PDS will review building requests for conformance with the appropriate building and fire codes throughout the county.

(2) Applicants proposing a regulated number of service connections (per WAC 246-290-030) must coordinate their supply needs with an existing utility, as assigned. PDS will review the proposed water service request and refer the applicant to a designated utility, adjacent utilities, Satellite System Management Agency (SSMA), or allow the creation of a new utility, as outlined in the steps below.

(a) Proposed Development Within Designated Service Areas
The applicant will be referred to the designated expanding utility. In response to a request for water service, the utility will give notice of its intent to exercise one of the following options, in order of priority:

- The designated utility provides direct service by extending existing mains and supply; or
- The designated utility approves design of a detached, remote system and upon construction in accordance with said design, owns and operates the system. A contract establishes financial obligations for maintenance, operation, and management until the two systems are connected; or
- The designated utility approves design of a detached, remote system and enters into an agreement specifying the operational requirements and financial obligations of the owners of the remote system. The remote system may be operated by an adjacent utility, an SSMA, or the developer/homeowners association. The designated utility retains contractual

responsibility for monitoring operation and for water quality. The remote system owners are responsible for financing, construction, and proper operation. Where the remote system consists of four or fewer connections and requires no fire flow, the designated utility may allow facilities which meet DOH standards but are less stringent than the CWSP minimum design standards. It is anticipated that these more lenient standards will be utilized primarily when the proximity of a small system will benefit from larger nearby facilities planned for future installation by the designated utility; or

- The designated utility denies the provision of service, relinquishes that portion of its service area, and service options are further determined through the procedures described below.

(b) Proposed Development in Relinquished Service Areas or Non-Designated Areas

If a designated utility is unwilling or unable to provide service in a timely and reasonable manner per RCW 70.116.060, or if the development is in an undesignated area, the following will occur:

- PDS will identify existing purveyors adjacent to the proposed development and refer the developer to those utilities for water service. The purveyors must have approved water system plans which provide for expansion. If the developer reaches agreement for water service with an adjacent utility, designated service area boundaries are changed through the process established in Section III of this document.
- If adjacent purveyors do not exist or they decline service, or service cannot be provided in a timely and reasonable manner, PDS will refer the developer to the designated SSMAs for the area who will have the option to provide service through ownership and/or operational responsibility. The Snohomish County PUD will be the first SSMA approached for service, and will have the first right of refusal for service responsibility. This procedural step encourages that satellite water systems are developed to a standard by which the Snohomish PUD could more easily absorb them in the future, as their service area expands.
- Should the designated SSMAs decline service, or service cannot be provided in a timely and reasonable manner, the developer may create a new public water system or utilize individual wells.

(c) Approval of New Public Systems or Individual Wells

The process described above will result in the formation of a new

public water system only in those instances where existing purveyors are unwilling or unable to provide service in a timely and reasonable manner. A new water purveyor will be required to submit a service area agreement, prepare an appropriate water system plan and provide evidence of water right permit (if required) as issued by the Department of Ecology.

The purveyor of the proposed new system must also demonstrate that the proposed new system is financially viable, per RCW 70.119A.100. Financial viability must be demonstrated for small community and non-community water systems not required to complete a water system plan, through the completion of a small water system management plan, consistent with the guidance issues in WAC 246-290-105.

Use of individual wells will be allowed in instances where public water supply cannot be provided in a timely and reasonable manner. See Subsection 7 of these review procedures.

(3) The proposed project must be reviewed with the assigned utility to identify the engineering, design standards, financial, managerial, and other requirements of service. Fire flow requirements for the proposed project will be determined by the appropriate Fire Marshal and reviewed by the utility prior to its signature of a Certificate of Water Availability. Review by the assigned utilities will ensure the applicant and purveyor have discussed the requirements of both parties.

The utility will provide to the applicant a signed Certificate of Water Availability listing conditions of service prior to Snohomish County's issuance of the required approval/permit.

(4) A written contract should be developed and executed between the utility and applicant to formalize the conditions of service responsibilities, after the preliminary plat or other land use permits are approved. Each utility may have special considerations to be included within its contract.

Prior to approval of final plats or building permits, the water facilities are to be installed to meet the utility's minimum standards.

B. Review Process for Development Proposals or Water Service Requests Not in Conformance with Applicable Land Use Plans

If a development proposal requires a zoning change or alteration of applicable land use plans, then each affected utility shall be contacted by PDS and allowed to comment on the proposal prior to approval of that change. By identifying new or additional utility costs associated with changes in land use or zoning, these costs of development can be integrated into the decision making process. This will allow the consideration of an assignment of costs.

4. APPEALS PROCESS

The USRP process described herein gives existing systems preference for providing water service to new developments. Each service must be timely and reasonable. Issues of what constitutes appropriate conditions of service may be expected to arise in the future between applicants for new water service and existing system operators. Other controversies may also arise over implementation requirements of the CWSP. For these reasons, an appeal procedure was developed by the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) and approved by the Snohomish County Council. Since the procedure has general application to the CWSP, it is described in Section XI - Plan Implementation.

5. SPECIAL REVIEW CONSIDERATION

In the review of development proposals and associated requests for water service, PDS shall be guided by the special considerations provided below:

A. Applications for Service to Non-Residential Properties

Commercial and industrial properties represent a fire flow responsibility that may greatly exceed flows required for residential housing. These flow requirements are critical to the sizing of the storage, pumping, and piping facilities. For these reasons, PDS shall also use the referral process described herein for all proposed commercial and industrial developments.

B. Expansion of Small Water Systems

An inventory of existing small systems was conducted by the Planning Division as part of the development of the 1991 CWSP. This inventory was of systems classified as Group A – Non-Community, Group B, and systems pending development with county approvals. A total of 486 systems in these categories were identified within the CWSSA. Of these, 20 propose future expansion. These systems and their expanded service areas are recognized and accepted in this Plan. Expansion beyond the initial approval will not be allowed without further review of system capabilities by SHD or DOH.

Special consideration is required for the future expansion of small systems (after adoption of the CWSP) both inside and outside designated service areas. These considerations are addressed below:

(1) Expansion Outside Utility's Designated Service Areas
An expanding Group A - Non-Community, or Group B system located outside of the utility's designated service area will be referred by PDS to adjacent, larger utilities with approved water system plans or SSMAs. This will allow the expanding system to discuss and evaluate utility service

proposals by an adjacent utility or SSMA versus expansion. If the decision is made to pursue expansion, the system owner must submit to PDS a completed Service Area Agreement. A water system plan commensurate with the planned system expansion must be submitted to, and be approved by, the appropriate agency, either DOH or PDS.

(2) Expansion Within Utility's Designated Service Areas

Expansion beyond initially approved service connections for an existing smaller utility located within a designated utility service area will not be allowed without approval by the larger utility. The CWSP places responsibility on the review agencies to recognize a specific utility's service area. In turn, the utility is responsible for effective management within that service area.

6. RECEIVERSHIP OF FAILING SYSTEMS

RCW 43.70.195 provides that whenever an action is brought by the Secretary of Health or a local health officer to place a public water system in receivership, the petition shall include the names of one or more suitable candidates for receiver who have consented to assume operation of the water system. If there is no other person willing and able to be named as receiver, the court shall appoint the county in which the water system is located as receiver.

Existing utilities have accepted the lead responsibility for providing public water supply within their designated service areas through the establishment of service area boundaries in the CWSP and the review process described above. These utilities should therefore be the named receiver for a failing system. A logical extension of this responsibility is for the designated utilities to assist in correcting problems of failing systems within the boundaries of their service areas and accept ownership of the systems following the upgrade of the system to the utility's standards. Designated SSMAs are named as the receivers of failing systems outside all other designated services areas.

The Group A - Community systems with 100 or more permanent connections and all expanding public water systems which intend to have 100 or more permanent connections, will be considered candidates who have consented to assume the receivership role described in RCW 43.70.195 for failing systems within their designated service area. This is contingent on approval of this CWSP by DOH. The Secretary of Health or SHD Health Officer will advise the court of the name of the designated utility in any future petition for receivership.

7. AVAILABLE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

A public water supply is considered to be available if:

- The distribution line for the public water supply is of adequate size and across a frontage of the property being subdivided; or

- The existing public water supplier is planning, at the existing supplier's own expense, to extend the existing water supply line across a frontage of the property within one year from the initial written request for water availability; or

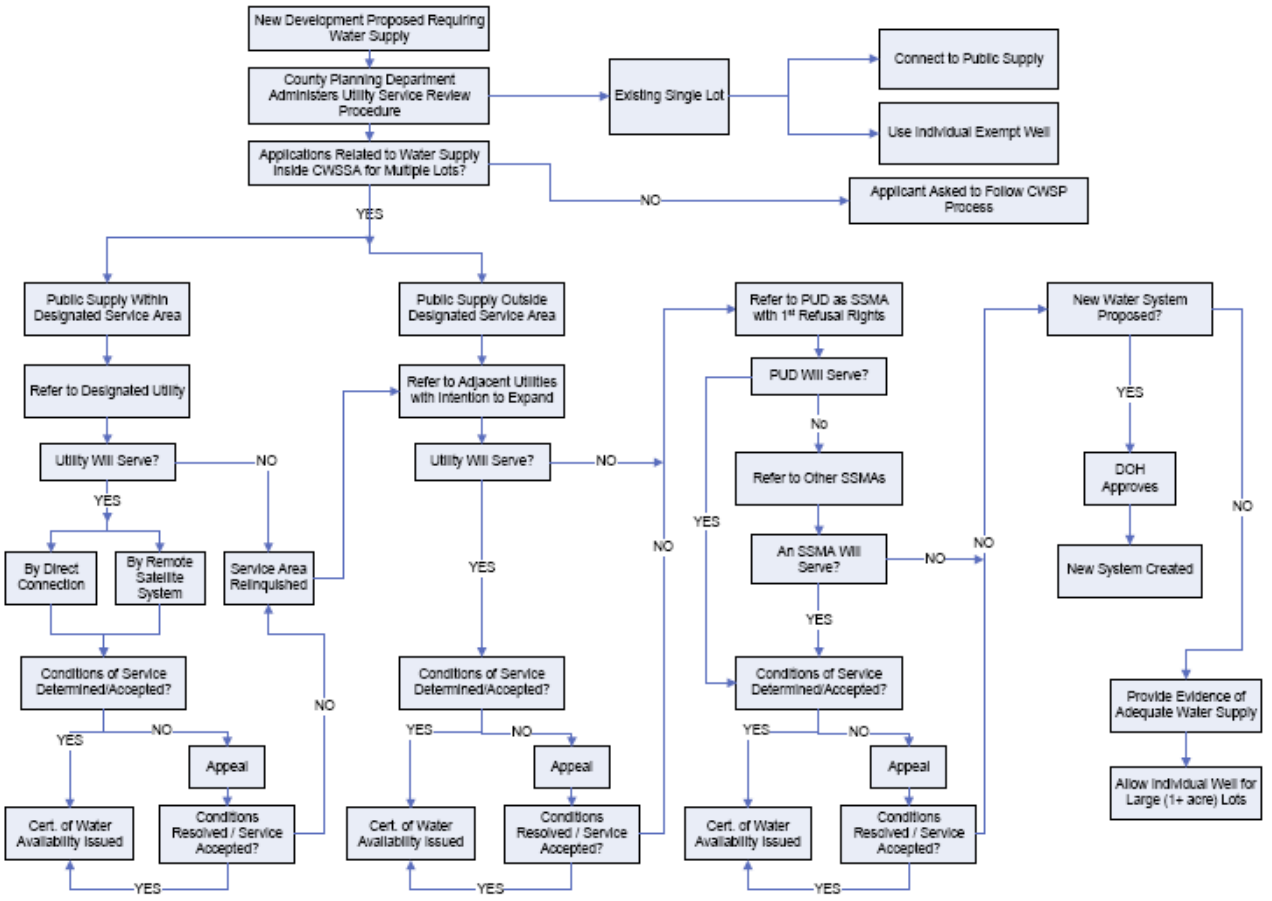
- The applicant is willing to extend the existing water supply line to the property at the applicant's own expense, per the existing public water supplier's policies and procedures; and

- Documentation is provided from the existing public water supplier that any of the above three provisions can be met; and

- A Letter of Water Availability that is related to this procedure and acceptable to Snohomish County is provided from the existing public water supplier; and

- Service can be provided in a "timely and reasonable" manner, per RCW 70.116.060.

Figure V-1: Utility Service Review Procedure



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SECTION VI

SATELLITE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AGENCY

1. INTRODUCTION

The Utility Service Review Procedure (USRP) (described in Section V), is a process to be implemented by Snohomish County, whereby proposed developments requiring a public water supply will be referred to existing utilities as a first step in obtaining water service. This process applies to developments proposed both within and outside of the designated service areas of existing utilities. The goal of this process is to minimize the creation of new public water systems.

The Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) recognizes that many utilities cannot immediately serve new developments within their service areas by direct connection. A portion of the study area remains undesignated in that no existing utility plans to serve that area at the present time. The WUCC also recognized that many existing, small utilities need technical and financial assistance to properly operate and maintain their systems under increasing requirements at the local, state, and federal level. The Public Water System Coordination Act requires coordinated water system plans to include provisions for satellite system management to fulfill these needs.

2. STATE LEGISLATION

A Satellite System Management Agency (SSMA) is defined as a person or entity that is certified by the Department of Health (DOH) to own or operate more than one public water system on a regional or county-wide basis, without the necessity for physical connection between such systems.

State criteria for approving designated SSMAs include demonstration of financial integrity. Each county identifies potential SSMAs and submits names to DOH on an ongoing basis, with preference given to public utilities, utility districts, or investor-owned utilities under the jurisdiction of the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (RCW 70.116.134). An individual, purveyor, or other entity seeking approval as an SSMA must submit an application and plan to DOH, pursuant to WAC 246-295-040. As part of its review process, DOH will allow affected counties sixty days for review and comment.

DOH approves SSMAs meeting the established criteria in WAC 246-295 and provides a list of approved agencies to counties annually and upon approval of new SSMAs. A county may then initiate a program as may be defined in a Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP), utilizing approved SSMAs.

3. COUNTY PROGRAM

A. Water Utilities with a designated service area have first right of refusal for all new public water service within the designated area, whether by extension of their system or by operation of a "remote" system. The designated purveyor will also be the "receiver" of any existing water system within its service area that fails to meet state public water system standards and is placed into receivership under state law.

B. New water systems will only occur when public water cannot be provided by existing purveyors or SSMAs in a timely and reasonable manner, per the Utility Service Review Procedures. Proposals for new water service will first be referred to the area's designated purveyor, the closest adjacent purveyor, and the designated SSMAs in the county, respectively.

C. The Snohomish PUD will be the SSMA with first right of refusal. If the PUD does not serve as the SSMA, proposals for new water service will be referred to additional SSMAs in the county.

D. New public water systems must be owned or managed and operated by an approved SSMA, where one is available.

E. If service will not be provided by an SSMA or an adjacent purveyor, creation of a new system may be allowed. New systems must be determined to be financially viable by the approving agency.

SECTION VII

WATER PLANNING PARAMETERS

1. INTRODUCTION

Planning for future water supply needs requires an assessment of associated policies and regulations, and it requires projection of demand for both near- and long-term periods. The information in this section provides the framework for designing the coordination process required to assure future water supply requirements are met in an efficient manner.

2. BACKGROUND AND APPROACH OF FUTURE PROJECTIONS

Near-term water demand projections are generally necessary to define needed capital improvements anticipated within the near future. Such improvements require lead time for financing, design, and construction. Long-term forecasts are necessary to quantify probable water resource requirements. Such forecasts guide the sizing and identification of long-range supply facilities, the water rights reservation process, and management of water resources necessary to meet future demands.

Population growth is the single most influential factor in determining future water demand. Not only does the magnitude of future population have an impact, but the location of new population centers will greatly affect delivery of future water supplies. Therefore, population growth projections must be coordinated and based on approved land use plans and policies.

Water demand projections are based on existing studies, population projections, current water use data, land use patterns, and the estimated reduction in water use resulting from water conservation. Demand forecasts are expressed as average day and peak day demand.

The city of Everett serves as a retail or wholesale supplier to most of the population within the CWSP boundary. The analyses the city has conducted for water supply planning provide an indication of the overall supply and demand issues that purveyors in the Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSP study area) will face in the coming decades. A summary of the city of Everett's supply and demand projections are included in this section.

3. WATER DEMAND AND SUPPLY PROJECTIONS

Figure VII-1 shows the areas within Everett's current and future retail and wholesale service areas. Water purveyors outside of Everett's service boundaries include source information and supply and demand projections in their individual water system plans. As the primary supplier of water within the CWSSA, the city of Everett's water planning

forecasts are included in the CWSP for general reference and guidance about long-term supply and demand characteristics that impact numerous water purveyors within the CWSSA.

Table VII-1 shows the city of Everett's Demand Forecast from their 2007 Comprehensive Water Plan. The table forecasts water demand for the years 2012, 2026, 2050, and 2100. The forecast is based on water use characteristics and demographic data. Water use characteristics include summaries of production, sales, connections, peaking factors, and water use factors for potable, unfiltered, and reclaimed water. Demographic data include historical and projected population growth and demographic data, based on Puget Sound Regional Council projections.

The table shows a 20-year average daily demand of 129.3 million gallons per day (MGD), and a 20-year maximum daily demand of 210.2 MGD. Everett's current water rights allow an average production rate of 150 MGD and an instantaneous production rate of 275 MGD. Projected demands are expected to exceed existing water rights around the year 2036 for average daily demand, and around the year 2046 for maximum daily demand.

Table VII-1: Water Demand Forecast

City of Everett's 20-Year Retail and Wholesale Areas, City of Everett 2007 Comprehensive Water Plan

Demand	Average Day Demand (MGD)					Maximum Day Demand (MGD)				
	2007	**2012**	**2026**	**2050**	**2100**	**2007**	**2012**	**2026**	**2050**	**2100**
Demand without Conservation Savings or Reuse										
Potable Water Demand	62.9	72.9	107.1	154.1	197.7	117.0	134.1	189.2	274.3	352.0
Kimberly-Clark Industrial Demand	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2
Subtotal Demand without Conservation or Reuse	93.3	103.4	137.5	184.5	228.1	150.2	167.3	222.4	307.5	385.2
Conservation and Reuse										
Conservation Savings	-1.1	-2.0	-2.9	-4.3	-5.6	-2.0	-3.7	-5.4	-7.9	-10.3
Code Savings	-0.5	-1.8	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-0.5	-1.8	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3

4. PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Many residents of the CWSSA receive their water supply from private sources such as wells or springs. This practice may be expected to continue in the future on existing parcels. In developing a water demand forecast related to public water supply needs, an allowance/subtraction must be made for that segment of the population expected to remain on private supplies, and for a portion of the future population that may utilize private supplies

5. ASSESSMENT OF RELATED PLANS

A required element of a Coordinated Water System Plan is an assessment of related, adopted plans (WAC 246-293-240). This section summarizes/assesses the policy statements in related plans that may have a relationship to water system planning. The plan review included the Snohomish County Countywide Planning Policies (CPP), Snohomish County's Capital Facilities Plan (CFP), General Policy Plan (GPP), and Shoreline Master Program (SMP). An assessment of the Washington Administrative Code regarding instream flow rules is also included because of its influence on water system planning. The CFP, GPP, and instream flow rules contain policy and code statements relevant to water supply planning and/or infrastructure, and are summarized below.

Snohomish County CFP: The CFP is organized to parallel the required components in RCW 36.70A.070(3) of the Growth Management Act (GMA) for a comprehensive plan. The CFP structure includes current information on existing facilities and forecasts of future needs of county and non-county infrastructure plus the relationship with Snohomish County's financial Capital Improvement Program (county infrastructure only).

The CFP establishes urban public water supply infrastructure as "necessary to support development." This means that these facilities must be built or expanded to support intensifications of land use at the parcel or tract level. Infrastructure or services considered "necessary to support development" are required to have minimum levels of service. Snohomish County currently allows the performance standards established in individual water comprehensive plans to be those minimum levels of service. Snohomish County reviews comprehensive water plans produced by water districts and municipalities and summarizes their existing facilities and forecasts of future needs information in the CFP. The same information is also included in the ***Countywide Utility Inventory Report***.

Per Title 57 RCW, water comprehensive plans from districts (only) are subject to formal action by the Snohomish County Council after staff review.

Snohomish County General Policy Plan (GPP): The GPP provides overall policy direction for all of the various components of the GMA Comprehensive Plan and includes goals and policies for all of the plan elements and the Future Land Use Map.

Goals and policies on public water supply infrastructure are included in the Capital Facilities Element (CF) and the Utilities Element (UT).

Goal CF 11(in the Capital Facilities Element) and the subsequent Objectives and Policies depict what Snohomish County would like to accomplish with water supply systems relative to fire flow requirements and fire protection needs.

Goal UT 2 (in the Utilities Element) and the subsequent Objectives and Policies generally describe the relationship that Snohomish County should have with urban and rural water purveyors…"assist them in ensuring the availability of a reliable, high quality water supply for all households within the county in a manner that is consistent with the comprehensive plan and protection of the natural environment." Consistency between district water comprehensive plans and the county's comprehensive plan plus meeting urban and rural service expectations is implied in the Objectives and Policies as well.

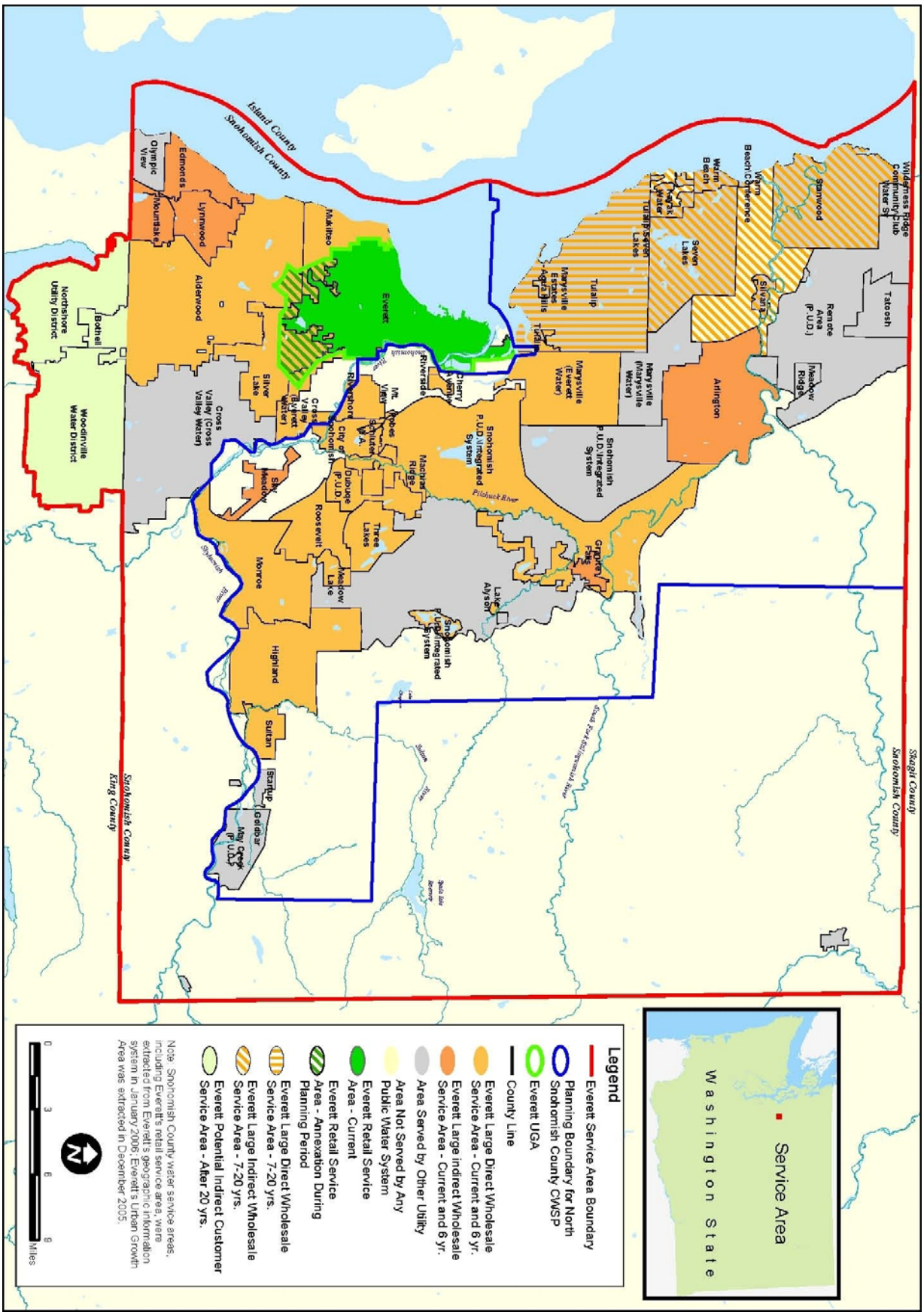
In-Stream Flow Rules: Ecology specifies minimum in-stream flows of water that must be maintained in our streams and rivers. In-stream flow rules do not affect existing water rights, but essentially act as a water right for the fish and other in-stream resources that protects those resources from future withdrawals. In-stream flows are adopted as state rules in the Washington Administrative Code. They prescribe specific stream flows for identified times/seasons and locations. The Snohomish County Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA) includes in-stream flow rules for the Skagit Watershed – Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 3, the Stillaguamish Watershed – WRIA 5, and the Snohomish Watershed – WRIA 7.

A reservation of ground water is established for single or small group domestic uses in the Stillaguamish River Basin (WRIA 5) per WAC 173-505-090. This reservation is not subject to in-stream flows or stream closures. New groundwater withdrawals are not allowed in areas where a municipal water supply has been established and a connection can be approved by the municipal supplier. Ecology will notify Snohomish County in writing when it determines that 50%, 75%, and 100% of the water reservation has been allocated.

WAC 173-503-073 reserves a portion of groundwater for agricultural irrigation and domestic, municipal, and commercial/industrial water supply in the Upper and Lower Skagit River Basin (WRIA 3 and 4). Waters used under this reservation are not subject to in-stream flows or closures if all specified conditions are fully complied with. One such condition for the domestic, municipal, and commercial/industrial water reservation is that a new withdrawal for potable water supply under this reservation is not allowed where a public water system has been established and a connection can be provided in a timely and reasonable manner.

WAC 173-507 establishes in-stream flows for the Snohomish River Basin (WRIA 7) and limits surface water withdrawals from the basin. WAC 173-507-040 states that future permitting actions relating to groundwater withdrawals and water allocation decisions must fully consider the natural interrelationship of surface and ground water to assure compliance with the intent of the regulation.

Figure VII-1: City of Everett Wholesale and Retail Service Areas



Source: City of Everett 2007 Comprehensive Water Plan

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SECTION VIII

INVENTORY OF EXISTING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

1. INVENTORY OF EXPANDING SYSTEMS

A. Introduction

This section provides a brief summary of the current water supply systems included within the CWSP planning effort. Within Snohomish County's Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA), the following number of active public water systems exist:

Active Public Water Systems by Category

Group A	
Community	118
Non-Community	47
Group B	352
TOTAL	**517**

B. Status of Existing Facilities

Information for public Group A systems is presented in Table VIII-1, 2009 Inventory of Group A Water Systems provided by the State Department of Health (DOH). Data reported includes system classifications, population and connections served, and approved capacity.

TABLE VIII-1:
INVENTORY OF GROUP A WATER SYSTEMS WITHIN CWSSA

Table VIII-1: 2009 Inventory of Group A Water Systems within the Critical Water Supply Service Area

ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
01150	ALDERCREST WATER USERS	A	Comm		48	48	21	U	21	N
34400	AQUA COPIA/HORSE COUNTRY ESTATES	A	Comm		250	250	100	100	100	N
02948	ARLINGTON EAST MUTUAL WATER ASSN.	A	Comm		100	100	36	37	36	N
11134	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS WATER CO INC	A	Comm		45	45	18	20	18	N
27241	ARLINGTON TERRACE	A	Comm		104	104	28	29	28	N
02945	ARLINGTON VIEW ESTATES WATER ASSOC	A	Comm		72	72	24	25	24	N
02950	ARLINGTON WATER DEPT	A	Comm	Y	13,905	13,905	6,112	U	5,562	N
06630	BIG BEND LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		372	377	222	222	206	N
07250	BLACKMANS LAKE WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm		43	93	18	U	17	N
26140	BUNK FOSS SYSTEM	A	Comm		36	36	16	16	16	Y
11431	CASCADE ACRES HOME OWNERS	A	Comm		58	58	19	19	19	N
31203	CASCADE CREST WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		50	50	22	22	22	N
17901	CEDAR SPRINGS CAMP	A	Comm		48	206	68	U	27	N
12270	CHEALCO WATER SUPPLY	A	Comm		78	78	28	30	28	N
16270	CROSS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm	Y	16,362	16,362	6,581	U	6,328	N
16390	CRYSTAL LAKE INC	A	Comm		170	170	65	75	65	N
24731	EAGLE RIDGE WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		250	250	136	146	136	N

ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
30164	EAST CRYSTAL LAKE ESTATES COMMUNITY	A	Comm		38	38	19	19	19	N
25750	FOBES WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm		156	156	47	52	46	N
25934	FOREST GROVE MOBILE HOME PARK	A	Comm		69	69	26	26	26	N
16351	FRIAR CREEK WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		200	200	53	57	53	N
27270	GAYS WATER DISTRICT ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		81	81	29	31	29	N
28300	GOLD BAR, CITY OF	A	Comm	Y	2,200	2,650	734	900	685	N
29050	GRANITE FALLS WATER DEPT	A	Comm	Y	3,080	5,780	1,352	U	1,254	N
29600	GREENWATER MEADOWS LANDOWNERS ASSN	A	Comm		106	122	60	67	60	N
30955	HAPPY HILL COMMUNITY CLUB	A	Comm		69	69	25	25	25	N
32850	HIGHLAND WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm	Y	3,000	3,000	1,157	U	1,157	N
17051	HOMESTEAD ESTATES WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		28	28	12	12	12	N
35639	INDIAN RIDGE WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		180	180	72	93	72	N
07619	KACKMAN CREEK	A	Comm		330	330	143	143	143	Y
37910	KATHANN ESTATES WATER ASSN	A	Comm		134	134	49	52	49	N
42103	KINGSTON WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		33	33	16	20	16	N
44381	KYAK RIDGE WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		63	63	21	21	21	N
50691	LAKE ALYSON WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm	Y	463	463	132	153	132	N
44100	LAKE KI SUNRISE ADDITION WATER CO	A	Comm		96	96	32	33	32	N
45290	LAKESIDE SHORES IMPROVEMENT ASSOC.	A	Comm		166	166	62	65	62	N

ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
44627	LAKEWOOD WEST WATER ASSN.	A	Comm		75	75	26	26	26	N
47640	LOCHAVEN WATER COMPANY	A	Comm		225	225	83	84	83	N
20624	MACHIAS RIDGE HOMEOWNERS ASSOC.	A	Comm		321	321	110	115	110	N
51530	MARBELLO WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		291	291	97	97	97	N
09404	MARYSVILLE ESTATES-AQUA HILLS WS	A	Comm		100	100	49	52	49	N
51900	MARYSVILLE UTILITIES	A	Comm	Y	56,000	56,000	19,555	U	18,665	N
52930	MC PHERSON HILLS WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		30	30	11	11	11	N
24190	MCKEES EVERGREEN BEACH ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		28	268	76	80	76	N
20637	MEADOW LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		171	171	54	57	54	N
53213	MEADOW RIDGE	A	Comm	Y	175	175	67	67	67	N
03449	MEADOWBROOK HOMEOWNERS ASSN	A	Comm		35	35	15	15	15	N
53820	MERIDIAN WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		81	81	28	U	28	N
55820	MONROE WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm	Y	16,710	20,377	6,478	U	5,823	N
55874	MOUNT FOREST WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		50	50	27	32	27	N
56528	MOUNTAIN LOOP VIEW TRACTS	A	Comm		200	200	91	105	91	N
22380	NEW START LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		68	68	27	52	27	N
24841	NORTH HIGH ROCK ESTATES W.S.	A	Comm		25	25	24	16	24	N
61100	NORTH RIDGE WATER CORP	A	Comm		135	135	45	47	45	N
61947	NORTHWEST IMPROVEMENT COMPANY	A	Comm		87	87	40	U	40	N

ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
02287	NORTHWEST WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm	Y	99	99	35	39	35	N
55205	OTTERCREST ESTATES WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		30	30	13	13	13	N
56806	PANTHER LAKE COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		47	47	16	21	16	Y
01916	Peoples Creek Water System	A	Comm	Y	68	68	31	56	31	Y
67375	PILCHUCK 26 TRACTS	A	Comm		66	66	23	26	23	N
67380	PILCHUCK RIVIERA #1	A	Comm		90	90	39	53	39	N
67382	PILCHUCK RIVIERA #2	A	Comm		107	107	32	U	32	N
69450	PRIEST POINT BEACH WATER INC	A	Comm		162	624	71	73	70	N
72844	RIVERSIDE WATER DIST #1	A	Comm		32	32	17	U	17	N
74150	ROOSEVELT WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm	Y	2,367	2,367	1,034	1,100	1,029	N
74372	ROSELAND COMMUNITY CLUB ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		210	210	70	70	70	N
75636	SAM LAKE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		128	128	65	70	65	N
76650	SCHLUTER WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		220	224	79	92	78	N
77660	SEVEN LAKES WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm	Y	5,162	5,162	2,175	U	2,167	N
77675	SEVENTH HEAVEN COUNTRY CLUB	A	Comm		34	34	15	16	15	N
79050	SILVANA WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		150	183	130	U	44	N
79276	SILVER SPRINGS ESTATES COMM ASSN	A	Comm		61	61	24	34	24	N
80000	SKY MEADOW WATER ASSN	A	Comm		1,005	1,005	411	427	402	N

ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
31141	SKY VIEW WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		90	90	42	48	42	N
80907	SNO PUD 1 - LAKE STEVENS	A	Comm		42,007	42,007	16,803	U	16,803	N
20150	SNO PUD 1 - DUBUQUE	A	Comm		2,517	2,517	1,007	U	1,007	N
23111	SNO PUD 1 - KAYAK	A	Comm		905	905	362	481	362	N
01612	SNO PUD 1 - LAKE ROESIGER	A	Comm		1,140	1,140	456	565	456	N
52105	SNO PUD 1 - MAY CREEK	A	Comm	Y	1,067	1,067	427	U	427	N
80220	SNO PUD 1 - SKYLITE TRACTS	A	Comm		377	377	151	167	151	N
44431	SNO PUD 1 - STORM LAKE RIDGE	A	Comm		387	387	155	220	155	N
85205	SNO PUD 1 - SUNDAY LAKE	A	Comm		377	377	151	186	151	N
06325	SNO PUD 1- CRESWELL	A	Comm		32	32	13	U	13	N
03338	SNO PUD 1-PILCHUCK 10	A	Comm		32	32	10	11	10	N
80915	SNOHOMISH, CITY OF	A	Comm	Y	8,920	8,920	3,011	U	2,342	N
81150	SNUG HARBOR MHC	A	Comm		71	71	37	37	36	N
83650	STANWOOD WATER DEPT, CITY OF	A	Comm	Y	5,750	5,750	2,527	U	2,150	N
83850	STARTUP WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm	Y	600	600	254	309	239	N
18707	STILLI RIDGE ESTATES	A	Comm		72	72	29	44	29	N
12451	SUDDEN VIEW	A	Comm		60	60	21	48	21	N
84760	SULTAN ESTATES WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		340	340	92	101	92	N
84770	SULTAN WATER DEPARTMENT	A	Comm	Y	4,500	4,500	1,548	U	1,442	N

ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
85330	SUNNY SHORES COMMUNITY CLUB	A	Comm	Y	60	60	21	23	21	N
87189	TATOOSH WATER COMPANY	A	Comm		249	369	114	109	113	N
88150	THREE LAKES WATER ASSOCIATION INC	A	Comm	Y	1,968	1,978	823	U	787	N
05067	THUNDERBIRD TERRACE WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		72	72	24	38	24	N
89550	TULALIP SHORES WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		160	189	50	56	50	N
89620	TULALIP WOOD WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		52	52	20	20	20	N
89650	TULARE BEACH ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		48	60	54	59	54	N
02408	TWIN ROADS WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		50	50	19	20	19	N
64340	VISTA GLEN WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		30	30	21	25	21	N
23486	WANDERING CREEK HOMEOWNERS ASSN	A	Comm		456	456	294	297	294	N
92950	WARM BEACH CONFERENCE GROUNDS	A	Comm		540	1,190	551	551	287	N
93000	WARM BEACH WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm	Y	940	940	500	615	500	Y
07581	WHITESIDE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		90	90	27	30	27	N
96876	WILDERNESS RIDGE COMMUNITY CLUB	A	Comm		650	664	284	600	283	N
96930	WILKSHIRE LANE WATER DISTRICT INC	A	Comm		460	460	122	122	122	N
98230	WOODS CREEK WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm		30	30	14	14	14	N

** A "U" in the column, "DOH Approved Service Connections" indicates an unspecified number*

SECTION IX

REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PLANNING RESOURCES

1. INTRODUCTION

The supply and demand forecast data, for purveyors relying on the city of Everett, for water (summarized in Section VII) shows that the city of Everett's retail and wholesale demand is not anticipated to exceed existing water rights until approximately 2036 for average daily demand, and approximately 2046 for maximum daily demand. Purveyors who do not purchase water from Everett may also need to seek new sources of water in the near- or long-term, and/or expand their efforts toward water use efficiency. This chapter includes references to resources that purveyors may use in analyzing new sources and otherwise engaging in future water supply planning. Exhibit IX-1 includes a bibliography, in addition to subsection 2 (below), of important studies and reports that may also be of value in water system planning and source screening.

2. GENERAL SUPPLY PLANNING RESOURCES

Water Use Efficiency Guidebook: Given the competing demands placed on water resources and difficulty obtaining new water rights, saving water through conservation and by minimizing leakage in distribution systems is becoming increasingly important. The Washington Department of Health has published a second edition (January 2009) of the Water Use Efficiency Guidebook, which contains basic information to assist water systems in developing a water use efficiency program.

Department of Health Water System Design Manual: This design manual from the Washington Department of Health assists water purveyors with system design. Section 7 of the manual describes the factors that purveyors are required to consider when selecting and planning for future source of supply. The manual can be found on the Department of Health's Drinking Water web page.

Snohomish County Ground Water Database: The Snohomish County Public Works Surface Water Management Division provides an online interactive database related to ground water resources. The database contains information on water quality, well locations, and well log information. Information is current through 2005.

Groundwater Assessment in Washington Website: The Washington Department of Ecology hosts a website. The website contains contact information for groundwater scientists and contains links to numerous technical studies and assessments for Washington.

The Ground-Water System and Ground-Water Quality in Western Snohomish County, Washington: This report was published by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in 1996. It is available for viewing on the USGS website as Report # 96-4312.

Snohomish County Ground Water Management Plan. The 1999 Ground Water Management Plan was developed by stakeholders under the guidelines, criteria, and procedures outlined in Chapter 173-100 WAC (Groundwater Management Areas and Programs). The Plan designated a groundwater management area and developed a framework for a Groundwater Management Program.

Exhibit IX-1: Historical Groundwater Regional Ground Water Investigations within the North County Coordinated Water System Planning Area

Newcomb, R. C., 1952, Ground water Resources of Snohomish County, Washington: US Geological Survey, Water Supply Paper 1135.

Eddy, P.A., 1971, Geology and ground water resources Arlington Heights, Snohomish County Washington, Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA.

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SECTION X

JOINT USE FACILITIES AND ADMINISTRATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The 1977 Public Water System Coordination Act and the Water Resources Act of 1971 both recognize and encourage the joint use of public water facilities to promote regional efficiency and resource management. Joint administration, through intergovernmental agreements, is an essential component of an effective implementation program.

The CWSP is designed to further expand the joint use concept and seeks to establish a phased program to construct new transmission facilities that intertie all major utilities and sources of supply within Snohomish County. Interties with utilities in adjacent counties are anticipated.

2. JOINT USE FACILITIES AND INTERTIES

Interties are defined by the state as interconnections between public water systems that permit the exchange or delivery of water between those systems for non-emergency supply purposes that result in better management of public water supply. Interties include interconnections between systems for primary or secondary sources of supply, but do not include development of new sources of supply to meet future demand (RCW 90.03.383). Interties are a valuable tool to improve the reliability of public water systems and improve the efficient use of water resources.

The state will permit requests for interties, per RCW 90.03.383, when the intertie improves overall system reliability, enhances the manageability of the systems, provides opportunity for conjunctive use, or delays or avoids the need to develop new water sources. However, each public water system's water use must not exceed the instantaneous or annual withdrawal rate specified in its water right authorization, must not adversely affect existing water rights, and must not be inconsistent with other approved water system plans with proposals for construction of interties.

Interties commencing after January 1, 1991, must be incorporated into water system plans or coordinated water system plans per RCW 90.03.383. Snohomish County purveyors identify interties in their water system plans, so they are not incorporated into this document.

The CWSP establishes a policy to encourage joint use facilities where appropriate. Joint use facilities and joint operating agreements have the potential to improve system reliability and enhance efficiency. The WUCC recommends that, during their reviews of Water System Plans, Snohomish County and DOH ask purveyors if they have considered entering into Joint Operating Agreements with other purveyors. Neither the county nor DOH can require entities to enter into such agreements.

A 1991 Joint Operating Agreement between the City of Marysville, the Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1, and the Tulalip Tribes of Washington is included in Appendix E as an example that may serve as a template for others.

SECTION XI

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) was prepared to implement the various provisions of the Public Water System Coordination Act, Chapter 70.116 RCW. This Section briefly outlines the approval process for the CWSP, the process for appealing CWSP procedures, how the CWSP is routinely updated, and provides the environmental review.

2. PLAN APPROVAL PROCESS

The completed CWSP is presented in two parts: the Supplemental Provisions detailed in this document, and a compilation of individual Comprehensive Water Plans to be approved by Snohomish County and/or the Department of Health (DOH). Completed plans are on file with DOH and the County. It is the responsibility of each utility to fulfill its water system planning requirements. The level of effort required is based upon the system size, the expansion plans of the utility, and the type of system ownership. Guidelines for preparing water system plans are available from DOH.

The completed CWSP is submitted by the WUCC to the Snohomish County Council. The Council has sixty days upon receipt of the CWSP to act on the document. The alternative actions the Council may take are set forth in WAC 246-293-290. The CWSP is submitted to DOH after Council action. DOH must also act upon adoption within sixty days.

3. APPEALS PROCESS

Most issues of protest or interpretation regarding requirements of the CWSP would be raised by either an applicant for a development permit or a utility. When such issues are associated with development activities within incorporated areas, their resolution will be through the procedures established by the responsible city or town. An appeals process will be established by Snohomish County for issues related to development activities in the unincorporated area.

A. Issues subject to Appeal and Review – Only water service related issues are subject to appeal and review under this process. Such issues will be identified, in most instances, when the applicant requests the Certificate of Water Service Availability from the water utility. Issues subject to review include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

(1) Interpretation and application of water utility service area boundaries.

(2) Proposed schedule for providing service.

(3) Conditions of service, excluding published rates and fees.

(4) Annexation provisions imposed as a condition of service; provided, however, existing authorities of city government are not altered by the CWSP, except where an interlocal agreement exists between a city and the county or as are specifically authorized by Chapter 70.116.RCW, as may be amended in the future.

(5) Minimum design standards as adopted in the CWSP, or more stringent standards, as contained in a water utility system plan approved by DOH.

B. Review Process - Most issues would probably arise over the question of what constitutes timely and/or reasonable conditions of water service. The view of the WUCC is that the majority of such disputes can best be resolved if discussions between the parties are facilitated by persons knowledgeable on public water system design, construction, and operation. The WUCC would form a subcommittee for the purpose of peer review of appealable issues with the objective of reaching negotiated agreements in that event. If agreements cannot be reached, a notice of appeal on any of the above issues may be filed with the appropriate city if the subject land is within an incorporated area or with the County Department of Planning and Development Services if within an unincorporated area. An appeal will be processed, after its filing, in accordance with procedures established by the responsible jurisdiction.

4. SNOHOMISH COUNTY APPEALS PROCEDURE

Appeals filed with the Snohomish County Department of Planning and Development Services under Subsection 3 of this chapter will be reviewed utilizing the following processes. Appeals related to the provision of "timely and reasonable service" will be reviewed pursuant to Section A below. Appeals related to "service area boundary disputes" will be reviewed pursuant to Section B, below. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Department of Planning and Development Services shall determine which section is to be used and advise the appellant accordingly.

A. Appeals Related to Timely and Reasonable Service

Two alternative processes will be available to decide appeals related to the provision of timely and reasonable water service. If the parties to the appeal agree to enter into binding arbitration, option (1) below will be used. If the parties cannot agree to utilize binding arbitration, option (2) will be used. A decision, in either case, on the appeal will be rendered by the Snohomish County Council, as required by Chapter 70.116.060 RCW.

(1) Binding Arbitration

The parties can agree to enter into binding arbitration within 30 days of the filing of an appeal. The parties will select a disinterested arbiter to be used. If the parties cannot agree on a single arbiter, the preferred arbiters

of each party will identify the arbiter to be used. All costs associated with arbitration will be divided equally between the parties to the appeal.

The arbiter shall render a decision within 45 days of receiving authorization from the parties to proceed with arbitration. The arbiter shall consider the review guidelines developed by the Washington Department of Health in rendering a decision, pursuant to Chapter 70.116.060 RCW.

The decision of the arbiter shall be documented in a report and be transmitted to the county council for action. The county council's action should be based on the written record of the arbiter and be taken within 30 days of receipt of the arbiter's decision.

Timelines for arbiter and county council action may be extended upon agreement by all parties to the appeal.

(2) Appeal Review Subcommittee

If no agreement is reached within 30 days to enter into binding arbitration, the appeal will be referred to the Water Utility Coordinating Committee's Appeal Review Subcommittee for review and findings. Subcommittee review will be carried out pursuant to Subsection B (1) and (2), below.

The Subcommittee report shall be transmitted to the county council for action. The county council's action should be based on the written record of the Subcommittee and be taken within 30 days of receipt of the Subcommittee report.

Timelines for Subcommittee and county council action may be extended upon agreement by all parties to the appeal.

B. Appeals Related to Service Area Boundary Disputes

Appeals related to service area boundary disputes will be referred to the Appeal Review Subcommittee and processed according to the procedures described below. A decision on the appeal will be rendered by the Washington Department of Health, as required by Chapter 70.116.070 RCW.

(1) Composition of the Appeal Review Subcommittee

A subcommittee of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee will be formed by the Committee chairperson. Membership will initially consist of representatives of the following interests. This membership may change at the discretion of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee as experience is gained in the appeal process.

- Snohomish Health District (1 member)
- WUCC Utility Member (3 members)
- Non-WUCC Utility Member (Small Systems) (1 member)

(2) Review Objectives

The appeal Review Subcommittee will utilize the following objectives in its review:

- Provide a forum for negotiations of the issues between the parties
- Facilitate the negotiations
- Assure equitable representation between parties
- Reach agreement between parties
- Where parties choose not to participate in the negotiations, identify and evaluate the facts associated with the issues
- Consider the review guidelines developed by the Washington Department of Health pursuant of Chapter 70.116.060 RCW.

5. WATER SYSTEM PLAN REVIEW AND APPROVAL

The Public Water System Coordination Act and DOH implementing regulations (Chapter 246-293 WAC) require that each purveyor within the critical water supply service area ensure that updates to their water system plans are consistent with the program for compliance with and implementation of responsibilities defined in the CWSP (certain exemptions exist for non-municipally owned systems in existence as of September 21, 1977, see WAC 246-293-230).

DOH is responsible for water system plan approval by state statute. This approval authority may be delegated to the Snohomish Health District (SHD) for smaller systems. The conditions of such delegation would be set forth in a formal agreement between the agencies.

Snohomish County review should be made of all plans involving facilities in the unincorporated area, including municipal activities outside corporate boundaries. This review should be coordinated by PDS to determine consistency of proposed actions with county land use policies and plans. When the activities and facilities of a public water purveyor are located entirely within the corporate limits of a city, the review for consistency is to be made by the city. Appropriate recommendations should then be provided to DOH or SHD regarding conditions of approval.

6. PERIODIC COMMITIEE REVIEW

The WUCC should continue as a standing committee and meet at least semiannually to review issues of regional significance and to review implementation issues regarding the CWSP. A subcommittee should be established within the WUCC with responsibility to meet at least annually to review the effectiveness of any changes needed to the Minimum Design Standards.

APPENDIX A

MOTION NO. 88-208

DECLARING NORTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY A CRITICAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA

EXHIBIT II-1

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
Snohomish County, Washington
MOTION NO. 88-208

DECLARING NORTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY A CRITICAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA

WHEREAS, the Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977 (RCW 70.116), herein after referred to as the Act, provides for the establishment of Critical Water Supply Service Areas for water planning and development; and

WHEREAS, the Act provides for the designation of Critical Water Supply Service Areas where water supply problems related to uncoordinated planning, inadequate water quality or unreliable service appear to exist, and

WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Council adopted Motion No. 88-129 on July 6, 1988, formally initiating the Act and authorized the preparation of a Preliminary Assessment by the County for the north Snohomish County area; and

WHEREAS, the County distributed to north Snohomish County water purveyors, elected officials, government agencies, and others copies of the Preliminary Assessment and held a public hearing on October 19, 1988 whereby the Council heard testimony that water quality is generally good, but localized problem areas exist, the amount of available water may not be sufficient to meet long-term growth needs of north Snohomish County, and that there is little or no formal coordination between the 250 water utilities; and

WHEREAS, as the result of the Preliminary Assessment and public testimony, the Council determines that it is in the best interest and welfare of the citizens of Snohomish County to declare north Snohomish County a Critical Water Supply Service Area pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 70.116 RCW;

NOW, THEREFORE, ON MOTION:

Section 1. The Snohomish County Council hereby accepts the October 7, 1988 Preliminary Assessment Of North Snohomish County Public Water Supply Issues as drafted by the County, declares north Snohomish County a Critical Water Supply Service Area (see attached map), and authorizes all appropriate steps to be taken by the County for the preparation of a Coordinated Water System Plan for north Snohomish County.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1988

Linda Bartholomew
Chairman

ATTEST

Sheila McCallister
Clerk of the Council, asst.

APPENDIX B

MOTION NO. 89-172

ESTABLISHMENT OF EXTERNAL CRITICAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES FOR SNOHOMISH COUNTY

EXHIBIT II-2

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
Snohomish County, Washington
Motion No. 89-172

ESTABLISHMENT OF EXTERNAL CRITICAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES FOR SNOHOMISH COUNTY

WHEREAS, the Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977 (RCW 70.116) herein after referred to as the Act, provides for the establishment of External Critical Water Supply Service Area Boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Council adopted Motion No. 88-129 on July 6, 1988, formally initiating the Act and adopted Motion No. 88-208 on October 19, 1988, formally declaring North Snohomish County a Critical Water Supply Service Area; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to WAC 248-56-600, the Water Utility Coordinating Committee conducted one informational meeting for the purpose of soliciting public input and submitted a formal report of its recommended External Critical Water Supply Service Area Boundaries to the County Council; and

WHEREAS, the Council conducted two public hearings on June 28 and July 5, 1989 for the purpose of soliciting responses to the proposed boundaries.

NOW, THEREFORE, ON MOTION:

Section 1. The Snohomish County Council hereby ratifies the proposed External Critical Water Supply Service Area Boundaries as proposed by the Water Utility Coordinating Committee as found on the attached map, incorporated herein by reference, and as follows:

Beg at the nxn of the W bdy of Sno Co and the N ln of T32N; th E alg the N ln of T32N to the NE cor of Sec 1 Twp 32N Rge 06E; th S alg the E ln of Rge 06E to the NE cor of Sec 1 Twp 30N Rge 06E; th E alg the N ln of Twp 30N to NE cor Sec 1 Twp 30N Rge 07E; th S alg E ln of R07E to the NE cor of Sec 1 Twp 28N Rge 07E; th E alg N ln of Twp. 28N to the NE cor Sec 1 Twp 28N Rge 08E; th S alg E ln of Rge 08E to the NE cor Sec 25 Twp 28N Rge 08E; th E alg N ln of Sec 30, 29 and 28 of Twp 28N Rge 09E to the NE cor of Sec 28 Twp 28N Rge 09E; th S alg E ln of Sec 28 and 33 of Twp 28N Rge 09E to the SE cor Sec 33 Twp 28N Rge 09E then cont S alg E ln of Sec 4 and Sec 9 Twp 27N Rge 09E to the c/l of the Skykomish River; th W'ly alg c/l of Skykomish River to c/l of Snohomish River; th con W'ly and N'ly alg c/l of Snohomish River to its nxn with Everett City limits in Sec 4 Twp 28N Rge 05E; th N'ly and W'ly alg Everett City limits to mouth of Snohomish River; th W to the Snohomish and Island County bdy; th N'ly alg W bdy of Sno Co to int the N ln of Twp 32N and the pt of beg EXC any ptn of Gedney Island.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1989.

Daniel J. Britton
Chairman

ATTEST:

Sheila McCallister
Asst. Clerk of the Council

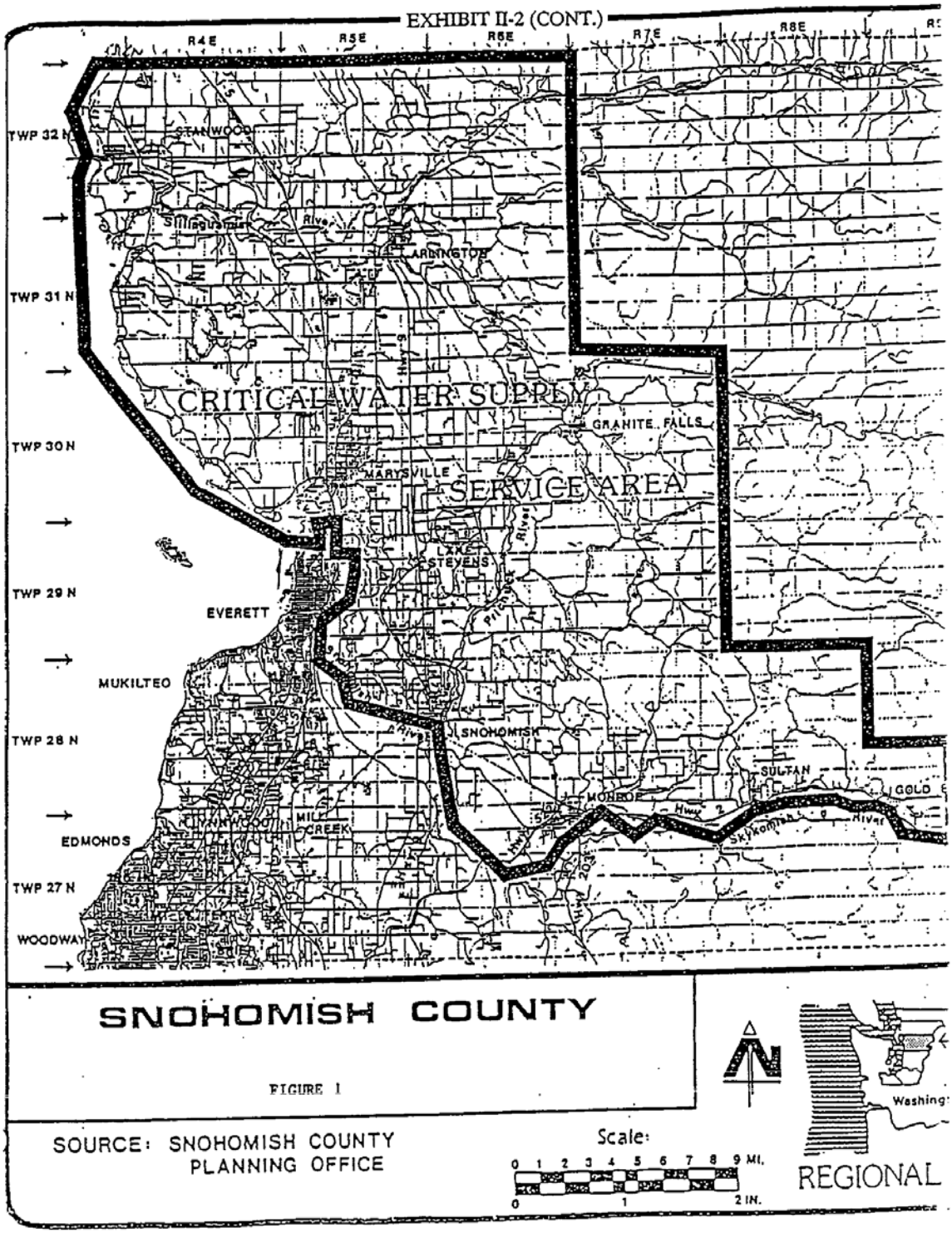
EXHIBIT II-2 (CONT.)
R4E
R5E
R6E
R7E
R8E
TWP 32 N
TWP 31 N
TWP 30 N
TWP 29 N
TWP 28 N
TWP 27 N
STANWOOD
ARLINGTON
CRITICAL WATER SUPPLY
SERVICE AREA
GRANITE FALLS
MARYSVILLE
LAKE STEVENS
EVERETT
MUKILTEO
SNOHOMISH
SULTAN
GOLD
MONROE
EDMONDS
MILL CREEK
WOODWAY
SNOHOMISH COUNTY
FIGURE 1
SOURCE: SNOHOMISH COUNTY PLANNING OFFICE
Scale:
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 MI.
0 1 2 IN.
REGIONAL

II-10

APPENDIX C

CONTENT REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER SYSTEM PLANS

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEM SUPPLY PLANS (On file with Snohomish County Planning and Development Services and/or the State Department of Health)

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Water System Plan (WSP) Checklist
Pre-Plan Agenda

	√Required	Content Description	WSP Page #
Chapter 1		**Description of Water System**	
	(√)	Ownership and management	_____
	(√)	System history and background	_____
	(√)	Inventory of existing facilities	_____
	(√)	Related plans / Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP)	_____
	(√)	Information & Maps: Service area, **identify retail service area☆(WAC 106)**, designated land use & zoning, future comprehensive plan request for changes to land use, agreements (interlocal, etc.)	_____
	(√)	Policies: Service area, SMA, conditions of service, annexation	_____
	(√)	**Duty to serve☆** (**WAC 106**): identify process, timeframes, conditions, appeals	_____
	(√)	**Consistency** from **local planning☆** (**WAC 108**) agency	_____
	(?)	Consistency from local **watershed** planning group/ECY Lead ☆ (for **POU** ∆, **WAC 107 – Need to identify on map**)	_____
Chapter 2		**Basic Planning Data**	_____
	(√)	Current water use: Population, service connections, & ERUs and data reporting	_____
	(√)	Consecutive 6 & 20th year projections: Population, service connections, & ERUs	_____
	(√)	Consecutive 6 & 20th year: Demand forecasts: **w/ & w/o efficiency savings☆**	_____
	(√)	Total water loss percent and volume for Distribution System Leakage Standard	_____
	(√)	Monthly and annual production. Totals per source	_____
	(√)	Annual usage by customer class	_____
	(?)	Annual usage for water supplied to other systems	_____
	(√)	**>1000, seasonal variations in consumption by customer class☆**	_____
Chapter 3		**System Analysis**	
	(√)	Capacity analysis with **water right self assessment** (cc to DOH per MOU)	_____
	(√)	System design standards	_____
	(√)	Water quality analysis	_____
	(√)	System inventory, description and analysis	_____
	(√)	Source	_____
	(?)	Treatment	_____
	(√)	Storage	_____
	(√)	Distribution system/hydraulics	_____
	(√)	Summary of system deficiencies	_____
	(√)	Analysis of possible improvement projects	_____
Chapter 4		**Water Use Efficiency Program and Water Rights**	_____
	(√)	**Water Use Efficiency Program-**WAC 246-290-810☆ **- describe program, goal(s), public process, measures. Evaluate DSL, WLCAP?, transmission leakage > 1,000 – Estimate past 6 years of water savings**	_____
	(√)	**Source & Service Meters / or schedule w/activities to minimize leakage☆**	_____
	(√)	**Water right self assessment☆** for existing and 20-year projections	_____
	(√)	**Water supply & demand characteristics,** describe & discuss water use effect☆	_____
	(√)	Source of supply analysis and evaluation of supply alternatives	_____
	(?)	Interties	_____
	(√)	**≥1,000 connections evaluate reclaimed water opportunities☆**	_____
Chapter 5		**Source Water Protection (Check One or Both)**	
	(√)	Wellhead protection program	_____
	( )	Watershed control program	_____

Chapter 6		**Operation and Maintenance Program**	
	(√)	Water system management and personnel	_____
	(√)	Operator certification	_____
	(√)	Routine operating procedures and preventive maintenance	_____
	(√)	Water quality sampling procedures & program – **New WQ PN Requirements**	_____
	(√)	Coliform monitoring plan	_____
	(√)	Emergency program, water shortage plan, service reliability per WAC 246-290-420	_____
		Address sanitary survey findings	
	(√)	Cross-connection control program	_____
	(√)	Recordkeeping, reporting, and customer complaint program	_____
	(√)	Summary of O&M deficiencies	_____
Chapter 7		**Distribution Facilities Design & Construction Standards**	
	(?)	Standard construction specification for distribution mains	_____
Chapter 8		**Improvement Program**	
	(√)	Capital improvement schedule for 6 and 20 years	_____
Chapter 9		**Financial Program**	
	(√)	≥1000 connections – Balanced 1-year budget	_____
	( )	<1000 connections – Balanced 6-year budget, w/ Financial Viability-Feasibility	_____
	(√)	Revenue and cash flow stability to fund capital and emergency improvements	_____
	(√)	**Evaluation of implementing rate structure that encourages water demand efficiency☆**	_____
Chapter 10		**Miscellaneous Documents**	
	(√)	Meeting with consumers (date & description). **Approval by EGB prior to DOH approval (New MWL Change☆**	_____
	(√)	County/Adjacent Utility Correspondence	_____
	(√)	≥1000 connections - State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Determination	_____
	(?)	Agreements (intertie, service area, franchise, etc.)	_____
	(?)	Satellite Management Program	_____

APPENDIX D

SIGNED SERVICE AREA AGREEMENTS WITH RELATED MAPS

(On file with Snohomish County Planning and Development Services)

SAMPLE – AGREEMENT FOR ESTABLISHING WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES

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EXHIBIT III-3

AGREEMENT FOR ESTABLISHING
WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES

PREAMBLE

This Agreement for water utility service area boundaries identifies and establishes between the parties the external boundary of the service area for which the designated water purveyor has assumed direct retail water service responsibility. The responsibilities accepted by the water purveyor are outlined in the Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP), and as defined by the adopted rules and regulations of the Department of Health (DOH). Except as specifically provided herein, this agreement does not give new authorities or responsibilities to any water purveyor or to Snohomish County or State regulatory agencies, but acknowledges the geographical area for these designated service responsibilities.

The terms used within this Agreement shall be as defined in the implementing regulations of Chapter 70.116 RCW, except as identified below.

1. Snohomish County Critical Water Supply Service Area Map shall mean the map incorporated into this Agreement as Attachment A for the retail service area, except as amended in accordance with the CWSP procedures and with the concurrence of the affected water purveyors.

2. Retail Service Area shall mean the designated geographical area in which a purveyor shall supply water either by direct connection, by a satellite system, or through interim service by an adjacent utility or Satellite System Management Agency under agreement with the designated utility.

3. Wholesale Service Area shall mean the designated geographical area in which a purveyor, a group of purveyors, or another organization provides water to other water purveyors on a wholesale basis. A wholesale water supplier shall not provide water to individual customers in another purveyor's retail service area except with the concurrence of the purveyor responsible for the geographical area in question.

4. Lead Agency for administering the Agreement For Establishing Water Utility Service Area Boundaries shall be the Snohomish County Planning Department, unless otherwise established by amendment to the CWSP.

The authority for this Agreement is granted by the Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977, Chapter 70.116 RCW.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, Such an Agreement is required in WAC 248-56-730, Service Area Agreements-Requirement, of the Public Water System Coordination Act; and

WHEREAS, Designation of retail water service areas, together with the cooperation of utilities, will help assure that time, effort, and money are best used by avoiding unnecessary duplication of service; and

WHEREAS, Definite future service areas will facilitate efficient planning for, and provision of, water system improvements within Snohomish County as growth occurs; and

WHEREAS, Responsibility for providing water service through ownership and/or management of water systems in a designated service area is vested in the designated utility; and

WHEREAS, Definite retail and wholesale service areas will help assure that water reserved for public water supply purposes within Snohomish County will be utilized in the future in an efficiently planned manner,

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned party, having entered into this Agreement by signature of its authorized representative, concurs with and will abide by the following provisions:

Section 1. Service Area Boundaries. The undersigned party acknowledges that the Snohomish County Critical Water Supply Service Area Map, included as Attachment A to this Agreement and as may be subsequently updated, identifies the utility's future water service area. The undersigned further acknowledges that there are no service area conflicts with adjacent water utilities, or, where such conflicts exist, agrees that no new water service will be extended within disputed areas until such conflicts are resolved.

Section 2. Common Service Area Transfer. It is understood that utilities may initially continue existing water service within the boundaries of neighboring utilities, as defined in Attachment A. Such common service areas, if they exist, are described in Attachment B to this agreement. Also included in Attachment B are copies of, or a list of, all resolutions, ordinances, or agreements permitting these uncontested overlays. The undersigned party agrees that any water line for retail service extending outside of the retail service area boundary, as set forth in Attachment A, shall be phased out and service transferred to the designated adjacent utility on an economic basis or by mutual agreement.

Economic basis considerations may include, but are not limited to:

(a) A determination by the present owner of service lines that maintenance, repair, and/or replacement costs exceed attributable income.

(b) Planned or imminent major street improvements or major improvements to either or both water systems which include an opportunity to transfer service.

The terms of the transfer of service area described in this Section shall be established in a separate agreement among the adjacent utilities whose boundaries are affected.

Section 3. Boundary Streets. Unless separate agreements exist with adjacent utilities concerning water services or other utility services, this party agrees that the water utility which is located to the north or east of boundary streets between this party and adjacent utilities will be entitled to provide future water service on both sides of those streets. Depth of service on boundary streets shall be limited to one platted lot or as otherwise agreed by the utilities. Existing services on boundary streets shall remain as connected unless transfer of service is agreed to by both parties, as per Section 2. These provisions do not disallow the placement of mains in the same street by adjacent utilities where geographic or economic constraints require such placement for the hydraulic benefit of both utilities.

Section 4. Boundary Adjustments. If, at some time in the future it is deemed appropriate by the undersigned party to make service area boundary adjustments, such modifications must receive written concurrence (which shall not be unreasonably withheld) of all utilities that would be directly affected by such a boundary adjustment and the legislative authority(ies) having jurisdiction. These written modifications must be noted and filed with the designated Snohomish County lead agency and DOH. It is understood by the undersigned party that if, as provided by RCW 70.116.040, it is unable to provide service within its designated service area boundary it may decline to do so. But, in that case, an applicant may be referred to other adjacent utilities, to a pre-qualified Satellite System Management Agency (SSMA), or a new utility may be created and the original service area boundary will be adjusted accordingly. This provision does not apply where boundary adjustments are made as a result of municipal annexations or incorporations, nor is it intended to modify the provisions of state law.

Section 5. Service Extension Policies. The undersigned party agrees that prior to expanding its water service area, other than by addition of retail customers to existing water mains, or to serve in the capacity of a pre-qualified SSMA, it shall

have adopted design standards and Utility Service extension policies. The design standards shall meet or exceed the Snohomish County Minimum Design Standards.

Municipalities further agree that if an individual municipality identifies a service area outside of their existing municipal corporate boundaries, said municipality will assume full responsibility for providing water service equivalent to (excluding rates and charges) the level of service provided for their inside-city customers. This will be in conformance with applicable land use policies.

Section 6. Systems Placed in Receivership. Legislation passed in the 1990 Regular Session of the Washington State Legislature (Substitute Senate Bill 6447) provides that whenever an action is brought in superior court to place a public water system in receivership, the petition to the court shall name candidates for receiver who have consented to assume operation of the water system. The undersigned party agrees to be named as receiver in such actions initiated for systems within its designated service area. By this consent, the undersigned does not waive its rights to appear and participate in the court proceedings to determine acceptable conditions of receivership.

This agreement by reference includes the following attachments:

Attachment A - Snohomish County Critical Water Supply Service Area Map. (see Section 1)

Attachment B - Common Service Area Agreement - Optional - Utility may attach copies or list such agreements if relevant. (see Section 2)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned party has executed this Agreement as of _____.

_____
Water Utility

_____
Representative

_____
Title

Receipt Acknowledged:

_____ _____
Snohomish County Date
Planning Department

APPENDIX E

SAMPLE JOINT OPERATING AGREEMENT

North Snohomish County Regional Water Supply Joint Operating Agreement

(1991 agreement between the City of Marysville, the Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1, and the Tulalip Tribes of Washington)

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EXHIBIT X-1

NORTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY JOINT OPERATING AGREEMENT (JOA)

WHEREAS, an adequate and safe water supply for North Snohomish County is important to both existing citizens and the long-term comprehensive plans of the Participants and Snohomish County; and

WHEREAS, the State, Snohomish County, and public water purveyors jointly agreed to prepare a Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) for North Snohomish County; and

WHEREAS, the preliminary finding and recommendations of the CWSP concludes that projects that provide for the joint use and operation of transmission, storage, and pumping facilities as defined by the CWSP, is in the best interest of the citizens of the County; and

WHEREAS, independent of the preliminary findings and recommendations of the CWSP, the current and near-term water needs of the City of Marysville (Marysville), Tulalip Tribes (Tribes), and Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County (PUD) require immediate steps to construct a transmission line to the Sunnyside vicinity.

NOW THEREFORE, Marysville, the PUD, the Tribes, (Participants) as the initial signatories to this JOA, agree as follows:

1. GENERAL

   A. There is an immediate need for additional water supply in North Snohomish County; and

   B. A proposed 30 inch pipeline (Pipeline) from the Everett Transmission line to the Sunnyside vicinity, to be contracted and owned by Marysville, is consistent with the preliminary findings of the CWSP and the near-term needs of the Participants; and

   C. The issues concerning the rights of the City of Everett to deliver water to Marysville, the Tribes, and the PUD for retail distribution as defined by the Amended Agreement Between PUD No. 1 of Snohomish County and the City of Everett for Multipurpose Development of the Sultan River are resolved and met by this JOA; and

   D. The Participants will assist Marysville, as the lead agency, in completing the necessary environmental review of relevant actions proposed, including the construction of the Pipeline per the agreement of the Participants herein and associated SEPA documents (SEIS and FEIS) and be responsive to such environmental findings in accordance with SEPA; and

E. The Participants acknowledge the requirement to incorporate land use planning in water supply planning; and

F. The Participants recognize that any delay may result in higher cost for the proposed Pipeline, in which all Participants will share proportionately; and

G. A fundamental incentive for the Participants to enter into this JOA is the commitment of all of the Participants to cooperate toward regional solutions for long range water supply needs through the year 2040.

2. **INTENT**

A. The general intent of the Participants is to cooperatively plan, design, construct, operate, and maintain the water transmission pipelines and related facilities generally identified in Attachment A.

B. The specific intent of this JOA is to initiate the construction of the Pipeline, allocate its capacity to the Participants, and provide for future cooperation. Prior to completion of the Pipeline the Participants agree to amend this JOA pursuant to 3D.

C. It is the desire of the Participants that this JOA be incorporated into a final CWSP. When the CWSP is completed and approved by the State Department of Health, (Health) this JOA will be amended to provide for implementation of the CWSP provisions consistent with the JOA.

3. **SCHEDULE - REGIONAL PROJECTS**

A. The Participants agree to cooperate with Marysville, the lead agency, in the Environmental Review, as defined in paragraph 1D to be completed on or about February 28, 1991.

B. The Participants agree to expedite completion of the construction of the Pipeline as early in 1991 as possible, consistent with appropriate environmental review and permitting requirements, with a goal of completing the project by September 1, 1991.

C. The Participants agree to immediately initiate joint negotiations with the City of Everett for a regional wholesale water contract rate.

D. Prior to Pipeline completion, the Participants will develop detailed procedures for the management, operation, maintenance, and financing of the Pipeline and associated JOA projects as an amendment to this JOA.

E. Within 6 months following the CWSP approval by Health and subject to the unanimous agreement of the Participants, the JOA will be amended to incorporate the recommendations for development of additional facilities, as outlined in the CWSP that are consistent with the JOA.

4. WATER SUPPLY - CAPACITY RIGHTS

Unless otherwise modified in writing and agreed to by all parties, the capacity rights and the cost share agreed to herein shall be as outlined below.

A. Capacity Rights - Each Participant shall be entitled to purchase capacity in the Pipeline in proportion to the year 2010 Peak Day demand forecast, as shown on attachment B. Capacity rights will be based on the percentage of actual pipeline capacity which is estimated to range from 17.3 - 20 MGD, depending on operating conditions. Each participant will pay the percentage of the cost of the pipeline that corresponds to the percentage of capacity, as specified in Table 1, within 60 days of the date that Marysville gives notice to the Participants of completion of the Pipeline and the estimated cost of the same. The final cost will be based on the audited record of the project and Participant payments will be adjusted accordingly. If a Participant fails to make full payment within 60 days, the remaining Participants will have the option to purchase the capacity rights of the non-paying Participant in the same ratio of their assigned capacity per Table 1. Any capacity not purchased by the PUD or Tribe shall remain with Marysville.

Table-1

Assigned Capacity Rights

	% of Pipeline Capacity
Marysville	56.44
PUD	16.55
Marysville/PUD Overlap	7.21 **
Tribes	19.80
Total	100.00

** The Marysville/PUD overlap area supply will be assigned to the utility eventually providing service to the area, with the initial assignment of the Pipeline capacity being divided equally between Marysville and the PUD. Payment to Marysville will be adjusted when final capacity assignments are determined.

B. Operation and Maintenance - As provided in 3D, the Participants will establish operation and maintenance (O&M) charges that include a minimum charge and a charge based on quantity of water delivered. O&M payments will be made on a monthly basis.

C. Additional JOA Participants. Other agencies can purchase capacity rights from the Pipeline only with unanimous consent of the Participants. Other agencies will be given the opportunity to become a JOA participant for future projects.

D. Wholesaling Water. A Participant claiming the right to wholesale water delivered through the Pipeline may do so as long as the other Participants to

the JOA are not negatively impacted, and the Participant in fact has legal authority to wholesale such water.

Wholesaling outside a Participants designated service area (per Attachment A) shall not trigger or impact the provisions of paragraphs 4E or 4H without the agreement and concurrence of the other Participants.

E. Tulalip Tribes Supply. The Tribes' capacity rights are based on the Pipeline capacity to the Sunnyside Standpipe. Marysville agrees to wheel water to the Tribes' as shown in Table 1, to the extent possible within the capacity limits of Marysville's existing distribution system while also providing for Marysville's own use of said system. In order to wheel the capacity rights as shown in Table 1, it may eventually be necessary to upgrade Marysville's distribution system. The cost for those necessary upgrades shall be paid proportionately on the basis of benefits received. A wheeling charge shall be established by the two parties.

It is anticipated that additional transmission and storage facilities will be constructed in the 116th Street area when additional capacity for the Tribes and Marysville is needed or other system improvements are made. The estimated quantity of water available to the Tribes by the year 2040 is based on the Tribes' projections as shown on Attachment B.

F. Additional Facilities. The Participants agree that the Pipeline will meet only a portion of the Participants' future projected needs and that additional facilities, including a second pipeline intertie with Everett and a regional reservoir, will be required.

Projected needs will be identified annually based on the Participants designated service areas. The preliminary designated service area and projections are shown in Attachments A & B.

Planning for these additional facilities will commence no later than the date on which any Participant's demand on the Pipeline reaches 60 percent of said Participant's capacity rights, as enhanced by Lease Backs, if any. Construction of additional facilities will commence no later than the date on which any Participant's demand on the Pipeline reaches 85 percent of said Participant's capacity rights, as enhanced by Lease Backs, if any.

G. Quality. The objective of the Participants is to maintain the quality of the water in the Pipeline at the same quality required to meet State drinking water standards.

H. Financing. Financial participation in additional facilities will be based on each Participant's projected need for each such facility.

I. Lease Back Capacity Rights. The actual water needs of each Participant will be reviewed annually against the projected need which shall be calculated to the completion date of construction for additional capacity. If additional facilities will not be completed prior to the time projected needs of a

Participant exceed the capacity rights of the Participant, then the remaining Participants agree to lease unused capacity rights in excess of their projected needs. Lease terms shall include payments to the lessor based upon a proportionate cost of the lessor's Debt Service and Operation and Maintenance (O & M) for the leased capacity. Leases shall terminate upon availability of additional capacity from additional facilities unless otherwise agreed by the Participants.

5. COSTS

A. The cost of the Pipeline shall include the cost of construction, as defined in the State BARS system exclusive of legal fees incurred in litigation directly between Participants in this Agreement.

B. O & M costs for the Pipeline shall include costs as defined in the State BARS system that are directly attributable to operation and maintenance of the Pipeline. Marysville will establish separate accounting for O & M costs for the Pipeline.

C. Debt Service for each Participant shall include either actual Debt Service on debt issued for the Participant's proportionate share, or the amortized value at 8 percent over 20 years for cash spent by the Participant for its proportionate share, or a combination of both, if applicable.

6. INCENTIVE FOR PARTICIPATION

If a Participant fails to participate in the planning, financing, or construction of additional facilities as outlined in the CWSP and generally identified on Attachments A and B, said Participant will be required to sell to the other Participants any then unused capacity rights in the Pipeline at cost.

7. REOPENER OF AGREEMENT

The Participants agree to act in good faith to assist the City of Marysville in completing the Pipeline by September 1, 1991. The Participants agree to seek all lawful means to expedite completion of the project in accordance with the schedule outlined in the FEIS. Should any Participant breach this covenant of good faith and fail to jointly pursue all lawful means to complete construction of the Pipeline the non-defaulting Participants may reopen the JOA.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS

All Participants reserve the legal rights to challenge any documents promulgated in relation to the CWSP water supply program, except this document and the related Pipeline project. This document is binding upon the Participants except for allegations of the breach of this agreement by a Participant.

The execution of this JOA and the participation of the Tulalip Tribes in the processes contemplated by the JOA do not constitute nor imply any abrogation, diminishment or waiver of its existing or reserved rights or sovereign powers, whether arising under treaty, statute or common law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Participants hereto have caused this agreement to be executed by their proper Officers on the 10th day of January 199 1.

City of Marysville

By: Rita Mathemy
Rita Mathemy, Mayor

Attest:

By: Phillip E. Dexter
Phillip E. Dexter, City Clerk

Approved As To Form:

By: Grant K. Weed
Grant Weed, City Attorney

Public Utility District No. 1
of Snohomish County

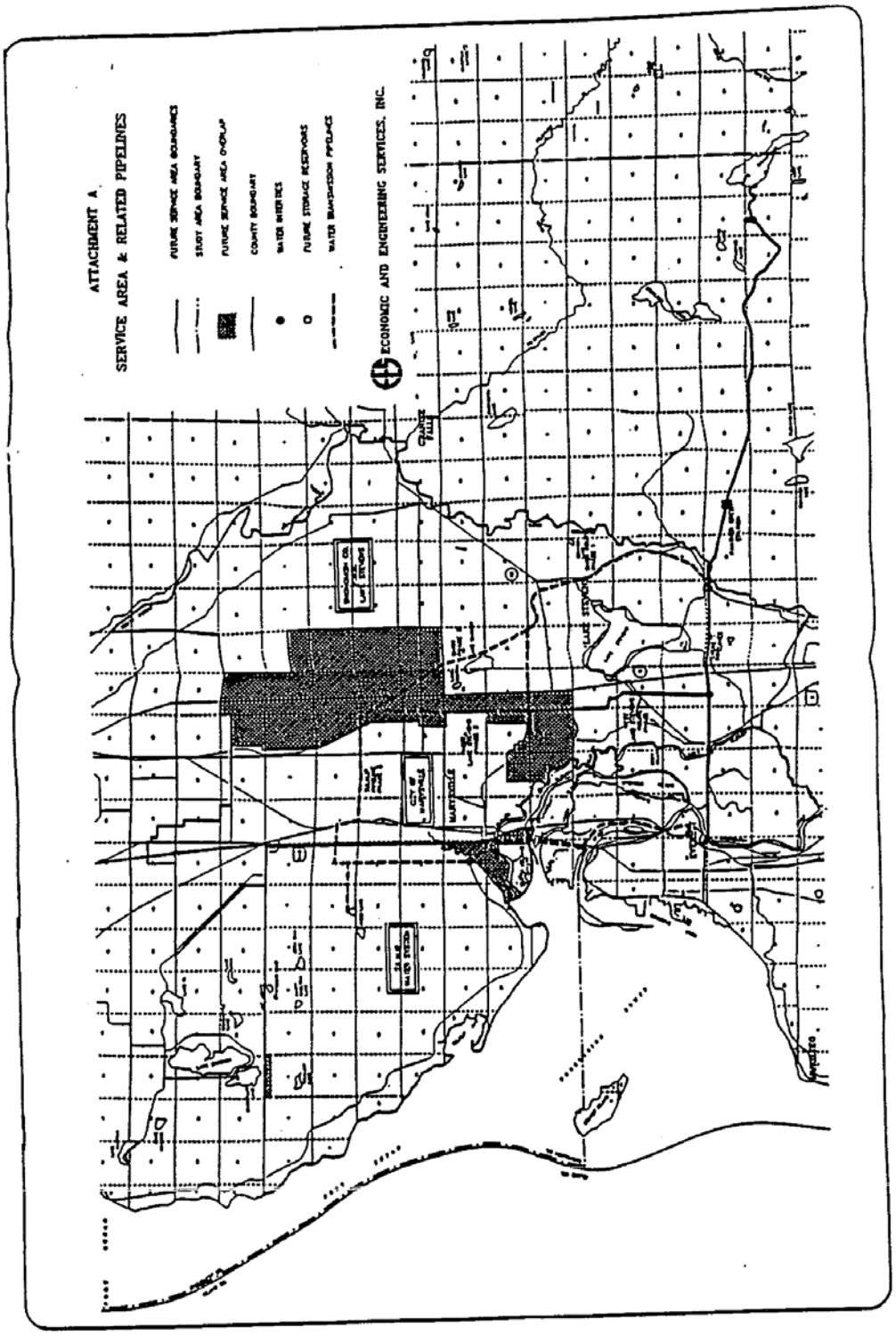
By: Charles N. Earl
Charles N. Earl
District Manager

Approved as to form:

By: Douglas Hall
Dated: 1/11/91

The Tulalip Tribes of Washington

By: Stanley G. Jones Sr.
Stanley G. Jones, Sr.
Chairman


ATTACHMENT A
SERVICE AREA & RELATED PIPELINES
FUTURE SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES
STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
FUTURE SERVICE AREA OVERLAP
COUNTY BOUNDARY
WATER INTERTIES
FUTURE STORAGE RESERVOIRS
WATER TRANSMISSION PIPELINES
ECONOMIC AND ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.

X-10

ATTACHMENT B

WATER REQUIREMENTS FORECAST FOR MARYSVILLE - LAKE STEVENS - TULALIP TRIBES SERVICE AREAS (1)

(Peak Day MGD)

SERVICE AREA	YEAR 2000	2010	2020	2040
Marysville (2)	9.71	11.66	13.68	17.72
Lake Stevens/PUD	0.75	3.42	5.93	10.96
Marysville/PUD Overlap (3)	1.04	1.49	2.05	3.17
Tulalip Tribes	3.11	4.09	5.34	6.39
TOTAL	14.61	20.66	27.00	38.24

Footnotes:

(1) Forecast as currently developed through the Coordinated Water System Plan.

(2) Demand forecast assumes current supply of 1.9 MGD from Edwards Springs and Lake Goodwin wells will serve other users.

(3) Demand to be assigned to utilities based upon final resolution of service area overlap.